

THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, doing them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

Election Over.

Election day passed here quietly as any other. No trouble or excitement. Interested parties were busy, however, doing the best they could. The democrats had small show, and they probably expected little.

The town of Anoka gives the Union State ticket 137 majority. The vote stands, Miller 149, Welles 23, Sherwood 145, Norris 21. Only 7 straight democratic tickets were cast in the place.

The Legislative ticket stands, Senator, Pillsbury, Union, 138, Stanchfield, Dem., 25; Representatives, Benson, Union, 116, Ferrin, Union, 120; Tubbs, dem. 44, Brazie, dem. 41.

County ticket—Treasurer, Griggs, Union, 111, Ticknor, dem., 43; Register of Deeds, Tilden, Union, 147, Boulter, dem. 12; Judge of Probate, Lane, Union, 110, Austin, dem. 27.

From returns received the Union ticket has 100 majority in the County.

We are unable to give the detailed reports from many counties, which are only partial. They are all strongly on the side of the Union ticket. Colonel Miller is probably elected by from six to ten thousand majority.

Champlin gives 31 Union majority.

The elections in Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin, and Iowa have resulted in triumph for the Union for the Union.

Returns from Illinois thus far show a large Union gain.

The radicals of Missouri are confident of carrying the State by a small majority.

War News.

The news under this head is too small to be seen with the naked eye.

General Meade has had positive orders to fight Lee, but don't seem to do it.

Things move slowly at Charleston. Gilmore is firing at Fort Sumpter to prevent the erection of sand batteries within its walls. It is said he has orders to continue the bombardment till not a vestige of the Fort remains.

To our vision the war seems to drag, but we trust there is activity behind the curtain, the results of which will soon be apparent. Till then—patience.

OUR DEMOCRATS.—Most generous souls! We published their ticket in our columns all through the canvass, gratis—not receiving even a "Thank you, sir," for it. And then, they go out of town to get their election tickets printed! Magnanimous democracy!

Some few of our subscribers have responded in a manly way in reference to our paper. Others—have not.

—One man in our vicinity—an able, thriving farmer—is rich enough to pay \$3 for a St. Paul daily, but too poor to take his own county paper at \$2. Our town will grow wonderfully by the aid of such public spirited men!

The man that do not paper take—Grading two dollars once a year—Will never a good husband make, Because his wife can never know what is going on in the world, and his children very ignorant will appear.

The last line is two long for good jingle, but the moral is sublime.

We call attention to the advertisement of Rev. Lyman Palmer, Principal of the Anoka Academy. We have not yet learned much in reference to the state of education here, but presume too much has not been done in that direction, and shall commend all worthy efforts in that branch of labor.

—We are now having a season of exceedingly pleasant weather. It will do to call it Indian summer.

—Great efforts are being made in St. Paul to get a Railroad direct to Superior. Whether they will get it remains to be seen.

—Call at this office for a sewing machine.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I.

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1863.

NUMBER 6.

OUR SIGN.

The (*) sign for our office is completed and about to be elevated over our front door. May it prove the Star that shall never set, except in the hearts of the people. And may the artist who has the credit of its style and beauty find it an advertisement for himself that shall bring him business as long as he lives.

DR. MAYHEW lectured on the subject of Spiritualism at Randolph's Hall in this town, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings. His specific subjects, as announced in our last, were, 1st, God and Creation; 2d, Harmony between Scripture and Spiritualism; 3d, Objections urged by the Sects. We were present only at the first lecture, and of this we shall attempt no analysis or criticism. We can say, however, that the speaker treated his subject logically, philosophically, and altogether interestingly, and he deserved a larger audience. His ideas were somewhat new and strange, but this did not frighten us. Those who hold the truth may always stand up with a bold face; error can never harm them.

Dr. Mayhew wishes us to say that he is agent for the Herald of Progress, a weekly paper published in New York. Price \$2 per annum.

Mrs. Brown's Lecture.—On Friday night of last week Mrs. Isaac Brown of Minneapolis gave a lecture at the Congregational Church to a respectable audience on the sphere and duties of woman. It was commendable and worthy in its tone and purport. Her effort seemed to be to show that women should qualify themselves for greater public usefulness, and that in the present crisis their aid was greatly needed. They could do very much toward putting down the rebellion by their influence on the public mind. We shall always respond to the idea that women can never have too great advantages, nor make themselves too useful in any branch of human responsibility.

A ONE-HORSE TOWN.—We have heard that Anoka was a one-horse town. Who says it? It may be suspected that any one who would say so is a one-horse man himself. And all we have to say to such is, just hitch on another horse to yourself and set a good example: then we shall have no one-horse men nor one-horse town.

CHANGE THE NAME.—We propose, on our own responsibility, that the name of Rum River be changed to Anoka River. What say the people? It can be changed as easily as the name of a person, by an act of the Legislature. We are a temperance people, and such a movement would only be a mark of proper pride and self-respect.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine, for December. It is a splendid number. "Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1864. It will contain nearly 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 900 wood engravings—proportionately more than any other periodical gives. Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. In 1864, Four Original Copyright Novelets will be given. Its fashions are always the latest and prettiest. Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. It is the Magazine for the times! To clubs, it is cheaper still, viz:—three copies for \$5, five for \$7.50, or eight for \$10. To every person getting up a club, (at these rates,) the Publisher will send an extra copy gratis. Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs.

Address, post paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PHILO's reply to E. T. ALLING is again deferred another week.

—There was a heavy snow storm in St. Louis on the 22d ult. The thermometer stood 24 degrees below freezing point. Don't let us complain in Minnesota.

—They are talking hard of having a horse railroad in St. Paul. Go ahead!

For the Anoka Star.

LIEUT. ALBERT WOODBURY.

The subject of this notice was the son of Dwight Woodbury Esq. of this town, and was about 27 years of age when the grim messenger called him to his last account.

He came to Minnesota some seven years since and embarked in an extensive enterprise at St. Francis, the results of which may be seen in the fine mills and machinery now located there, and yet in the possession of his father. In 1858 he located permanently in our quiet village and commenced business as one of the well known and highly respectable firm of Smiley and Woodbury, in which business he continued until the rebellion broke out, when, assigning his commercial responsibilities to his brother, C. T. Woodbury Esq., he gave his time and influence to his country in an endeavor to raise a company of volunteers for the First Minnesota Regiment.

Not meeting with satisfactory success in this direction, he engaged with Captain Hutchins in the Second Minnesota Battery, and was chosen almost unanimously First Lieutenant of the company. He acted in this capacity with distinguished honor to himself until he was appointed by General Canby as Brigade Inspector, to which his integrity, sterling worth and education so fully qualified him. This position he occupied, discharging the duties incident to the office with such promptness and fidelity as to elicit the public notice of his commanding General, until by a general order all artillery officers were returned to their stations.

His patriotism and gentlemanly bearing soon secured for him the offer of Adjutant on the General's staff, and a captain's commission being a necessary prerequisite to that position, the recommendation for his promotion was duly signed and forwarded to the Department at Washington. But before the response was received, he was called upon for the second time to lead his gallant band into action, and on the bloody battle-field of Chickamauga he received the wound which resulted in the termination of his valuable life.

Thus in the prime of life, in the very morning of his usefulness, has been stricken down one, than whom our community has but few who could not be better spared. Small as is our town, we are making most fearful sacrifices in our country's cause. The case numbers four of our noble-hearted young men who have sacrificed their lives and brought sadness to our homes in the defence of all we hold dear. But this cup of sadness is not unmingled with satisfaction, when we remember that each and all have fallen at their post, with their country's armor buckled about them. Nobly have they met the danger, nobly have they paid the terrible price of liberty for those they have left behind, and most nobly will their memories live and be cherished in the hearts of all who can appreciate sterling worth.

This last blow comes with more crushing weight on account of the hopes entertained by all of Lieutenant Woodbury's speedy recovery. His fond parents, in common with his entire circle of friends, had reason to hope and expect, from dispatches recently received, that we should soon have the happiness of greeting him with a hearty welcome to our hearts and homes. But God's dealings are mysterious, and although by his ways may be inscrutable, yet we are taught by this dispensation to "Be still and know that He is God."

We offer our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in behalf of the entire community, to the bereaved parents whose fondly cherished hopes are thus suddenly dashed to the earth. "God save our country," should be the prayer of every patriot heart, and while thousands and thousands of loving hearts are bleeding on account of our country's sacrifices, let us not forget that "the darkest day, live till to-morrow, will have passed away."

The remains of our beloved friend, we understand, will arrive here next week, and be interred with Masonic honors by the Anoka Lodge, of which he was formerly a worthy Master.

P. S.—The writer of the above omitted to mention that Lieut. Woodbury had the entire command of the Battery since June last.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Editor:—As variety is not only the spice of life, but the spice of newspapers also, I will propose a couple of Philosophical questions for the consideration of your readers, which may elicit some discussion, and may prove interesting as well as profitable.

1. Would a ball dropped from the top of a tall perpendicular pole, reach the earth at a point east of the foot of the pole?

2. Suppose a train of cars were running at the rate of one mile per minute, and that from the hindmost one a cannon ball were discharged with a velocity also of one mile per minute, at a man who had just stepped upon the track immediately behind the cars, would the man be in any danger of being struck by the ball?

I trust we shall hear the opinion of some of our teachers or students upon one or both of these questions.

Quiz.

Items.

—A handsome young lady named Pauline Cushman, said to be a member of the secret army police, stopped several days at New Haven last week. She has had adventures of the most varied and exciting description. She has crossed the army lines on several occasions, has been in Richmond two or three times, once as a prisoner, has visited Nashville, Chattanooga and Huntsville, Alabama, was once taken prisoner by John Morgan and advertised to be hung in Nashville as a Federal spy, from all which perils she escaped by singular cunning, daring and courage. She is an adept at drawing, and has frequently obtained sketches of the enemy's works.

—In Idaho, since the month of April last, new gold diggings have been discovered on the eastern slope of the mountains. The Stinking Water diggings are attracting crowds of miners from all parts of the country. These diggings extend twenty miles on the stream, and the average of gold in this digging is estimated at half a million dollars per week. There are at present about four thousand miners working at this mine, and at this pace the diggings extend six miles on the river, and one thousand men are working there.

—In Australia it is summer in January and winter in July. It is noon there when it is midnight in Europe. The longest day is in December. The heat comes from the north, the cold from the south, and it is hottest on the mountain tops. The swans are black, the eagles are white; the bees do not sting, and the birds do not sing. The cherries have no stones; the trees give no shadow, for their leaves turn edgewise to the sun, and some of its quadrupeds have a beak and lay eggs?

—A clergyman's daughter in Ireland cures consumption with a dose of snails. She collects common garden snails, those with shells, puts them into a dish with a cover over it, to prevent their running away, and sprinkles them plentifully with dark sugar. The next day, the syrup thus made is drained off and bottled for use. Dose for consumption, she also advised snails bottled in real broth. Snails were used for curing consumption at a very remote period.

—A correspondent of the Tuscaloosa (Al.) Observer, in his desperation on account of the condition of the rebel finances, says, "If our congress would save the currency, let it impose a tax of \$150 a head on every negro in the Confederate States." If this were done we guess that abolitionists would be thicker in the South than they are in the North.

—It is said that Russia is actually transplanting the population of Poland to other parts of the Russian dominions, and placing other inhabitants in their place. Nothing could be an intenser or more thorough slap in the face to France and to France's tail, England.

—There is a story that a sudden and extensive rising has happened in Circassia and Daghestan, and that Mr. Urquhart, an English Member of Parliament, has sent the insurgents a steamer load of arms and military stores. All of which is to the disgust of Russia.

—Messrs. Thomas and Clark, editors and proprietors of the State News at Minneapolis, have disposed of their paper to Mr. William A. Newton. It has of late been conducted by Mr. Clark, Mr. Thomas having sometimes since received a government appointment.

—Fourteen out of the nineteen Representatives in Congress chosen last fall in Ohio are copperheads. Twelve of them were left high and dry on the shoals by the vote of their respective districts on the 13th inst. They will nevertheless vote for a copperhead Speaker, and do their utmost to impede and embarrass the war for the Union. We do not complain—we only record.—(N. Y. Tribune.)

—It will be noticed as a most singular coincidence that one of the 15 historic shells recently thrown into Charleston by Gen. Gilmore shivered the statue erected sometime since in front of the court house of the doomed city, in commemoration of the late John C. Calhoun.

The Indianapolis Journal says, in Indiana the rebels are simply beaten to death. There is not enough left of them to crow over. So utter and humiliating a defeat has rarely befallen a party at any election, and never at any election containing so few elements of popular interest.

—Manomin County, with a population of about a dozen persons, cast about 50 votes for Welles and the Copperhead Ticket. This equals the election of 1860 when it went clean for Breckinridge. Why is not this contemptible little county, composed of Fridgey's farm, wiped out?—[Press.]

—Hon. J. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury says that on the 12th inst., three hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of United States bonds were issued to foreign brokers, and Government has money now on hand with which to pay the entire army for the month of November, which money was furnished by foreign capitalists.

—Some idea can be formed of the magnitude of the work of feeding an army from the fact that the Commissary at Fairfax station issued in one day three hundred thousand rations, and that seventy-five cars with Commissary supplies were unladen at that station during the same period of time.

—The President has ordered that every citizen who has paid the \$300 commutation shall receive the same credit therefor as if he had furnished a substitute, and is exonerated from military service for the time for which he was drafted, to wit: for three years.

—Advices received at the office of the Provost Marshal General at Washington indicate that volunteering is going on more actively than had been anticipated in various parts of the country.

LAST STRUGGLE OF THE CONFEDERACY.

We find the following in the New Orleans correspondence of the New York Herald:

"I have very good authority in stating that the hopes of the rebels for establishing an independent Government are on the wane, and that this impression has found its way into the Richmond Cabinet, and there has excited considerable discussion, and measures have been suggested to make the last days of the quasi Confederacy as bloody as possible; that is, the Confederacy is to die game. One of the measures suggested in the Richmond Cabinet is to concentrate the forces in some part of the Confederate territory, collect all available army stores, erect a national citadel, and there fight till overpowered. Virginia is to be abandoned if Rosecrans defeats Fragg, and the remnant of the latter's army is to fall back to Atlanta, where the final struggle is to take place. My informant, who has just come from the heart of the Confederacy, assures me that preparations are now being made at Atlanta to consummate this plan as a dernier resort. The cause of the rebels is a desperate one, and daily becoming more so."

EMIGRANTS.

We observed quite a number of emigrants awaiting the arrival of the ferry boat this morning. It seems quite late in the season for much emigration, but they still come. Minnesota has filled up this season. The general supposition was that, on account of the Indian difficulties, which have occurred in Minnesota, emigration would be very much checked. On the contrary, it has been much larger than last season. The sturdy yeomanry are not easily frightened, and the whop of the Indian has but little effect upon those raised on the frontier, used to privations and hardships. They are not a class who shrink from anything that crosses their pathway.—[La Crosse Democrat.]

ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines or less make one square.
One column, one year, \$50.00
Half column, one year, 30.00
Quarter column, one year, 18.00
Business cards, one year, 6.00
One square one week, 2.50
Each additional week, .45
Legal advertisements at legal rates.
Payments made quarterly.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.

I have always considered advertising liberally and long, to be the great medium of success in business and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the quietest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost.—[THEOPH. GIBBARD.]

Notice.

The business men of this town, and those favorable to the report of a Printing Press in Anoka, will meet at 7 o'clock this evening at the office of T. G. Jones, Esq.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. J. H. Baunss will preach at the Baptist Church to-morrow at half past ten o'clock, A. M., and at the Congregational Church at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at half past one.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath. Preaching at 10 A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meeting.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Anoka Academy.

The next term of this institution will commence on Monday the 22d instant. We shall spare no effort, that our school may rank among the best. For terms and particulars inquire of the subscriber at his residence. 6-44 LYMAN PALMER, Principal.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly made and executed by Henry Davis and Louisa J. Davis, his wife, of Ramsey county and territory (now state) of Minnesota, now mortgaged to Ira Bidwell, of Adrian and state of Michigan, mortgage, bearing date the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1857, whereby said Henry Davis and wife did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto said Ira Bidwell, his heirs and assigns, the following described tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Ramsey county, (now Anoka county) territory (now state) of Minnesota, to wit: "The southeast quarter (1) of the southeast quarter of section fifteen (15), township thirty-two (32) north of range twenty-two (22), containing forty acres, according to the United States survey. Said mortgage contains the usual power of sale to the said mortgagee, and was duly filed for record in the office of the Register of deeds of Ramsey county in the territory (now state) of Minnesota on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1857, at 11 A. M., and was thereupon duly recorded in said office, in Book '27' of mortgages, pages 274 and 280.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for two hundred and seventy-two dollars (\$272), bearing even date with said mortgage, and payable one year after date; and there is claimed to be due and actually due and unpaid upon said note and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-two cents (\$376.72).

And no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgage premises above described will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the post office, in the town of Anoka, in the county of Anoka, Minnesota, on Monday, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, and costs of this foreclosure.

IRA B. DWELL, Mortgagee.
R. F. CROWELL, Attorney for Mortgagee. 636W
Noted at St. Paul, Oct. 29, 1863.

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

The best and cheapest in the world for ladies!

This popular monthly magazine will be greatly improved for 1864. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading!

Fourteen splendid steel plates!

Twelve colored fashion plates!

Twelve colored Berlin work patterns!

Nine hundred wood cuts!

Twenty-four pages of music!

All this will be given for only Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class of "Peterson."

Its thrilling tales and novelets are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson." In 1864, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, four original copyright novelets will be given by Mrs. S. St. Johns, Ella Rodman, Frank Lee Benedict, and the author of "The Second Life."

It also publishes fashions ahead of all others. Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives bonnet, cloaks and dresses, engraved on wood. Also a pattern, from which a dress, mantle, or child's dress can be cut out, without the aid of a tailor-maker. Also, several pages of household and other receipts.

It is the best lady's magazine in the world. Try it for one year.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, \$2.00

Three copies one year, 5.00

Five copies one year, 7.50

Eight copies one year, 10.00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, five, or eight copies make a club. To every person getting up a club, at the above rates, a copy of the Magazine for 1864 will be given gratis.

Address, post paid, CHAS. J. PETERSON,

306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Specimen copies sent gratis, when written for.

R. C. MITCHELL,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Anoka, Minn. Having permanently located in Anoka, I hope, by promptness, industry and industry, to merit the confidence of all who may intrust business to my care.

Special attention given to the collection of debts.

Office over E. H. & A. T. Davis' hardware store, first door at left hand, up stairs.

R. C. MITCHELL.
Anoka, Minn. Oct. 30th, 1863.

MISCELLANY.

Beautiful Extract.

O, if there were low above the rest
Written in wisdom; if there is a word
That I would trace as with a pen of fire
Upon the unsullied temple of a child;
If there is anything that keeps the mind
Open to angel visits, and rejects
The ministry of filth—the human love.

God has made nothing worthy of contempt:
The smallest pebble in the well of truth
Has its peculiar meanings, and will stand
When made best monuments wear fast away.

The law of heaven is love, and the law of man
Has been usurped by passion, and profaned
To its nobly uses through all time,
Still the eternal principle is pure:
And in these deep affections that we feel
Omnipotent within us, can we see
The lavish measure in which love is given.
And in the yearning tenderness of a child
For every bird that sings above its head,
And every creature feeding on the hills,
And every tree and flower and running brook,
We see how everything was made to love,
And how they err who in a world like this
Find anything to hate but human pride.

CRITERION OF NOBILITY.

Agriculture supplies us with the means of existence not only, but with most of the materials necessary to our comfort and luxury. It has often been termed "the noblest of man's pursuits," and truly so, if these words are rightly interpreted. Every pursuit, calling or labor, in life, that contributes to the existence, the well-being, the comfort, education or advancement of mankind, has equal claims to our regard and esteem. The hired day laborer who, with frugal and scanty means supports his family by toiling for his fellow man in a thousand different ways and manners; the mechanic and artificer who labor ingeniously in their workshops; the farmer who diligently supplies man with means of subsistence and with raw materials for other necessities, comforts and luxuries of life; the merchant and trader who facilitates the exchange of nature's products and man's possessions; the officer, statesman, lawyer and lawgiver who labor in the making, application and execution of the laws under whose protection we are enabled to live in peace and obtain redress for wrongs; the artist, whose works gladden and instruct us; the philosopher whose patient studies reveal to us the laws of nature; the teacher who instructs the rising generation; and all others who, in whatever honorable and honest profession, labor or pursuit in life, assist in maintaining or elevating mankind, are equally worthy, and equally entitled to our respect. In the true condition of things, we should not make invidious distinctions between the different callings of man; nature's true nobility may be found among the laborers upon any field of industry; they are not confined to this or that particular vocation in life.

The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is spotless reputation; that away
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay.

That is the true criterion of man's nobility. Idlers, the drones of society, who cheat God, nature and man, of the value of their existence, have little claim to our esteem; and yet, by a strange perversion of things, and misapplication of terms, in many countries the title, "noblemen," is confined to a certain class who despise manual labor, and largely consist of idlers and truants.—(Gov. Salmon.)

TREATMENT OF LOVE.

Strange it is that the passion of love should not be taken into deeper consideration by our teachers and by our legislators. People educate and legislate as if there was no such thing in the world; but let them reveal the amount of moral and physical results from this one cause.

Must love be ever treated with profaneness, as a mere illusion; or with coarseness, as a mere impulse; or with fear, as a mere disease or with shame, as a mere weakness; or with levity, as a mere accident? Whereas, it is a great mystery, and a great necessity, lying at the foundations of human existence, morality and happiness, mysterious, universal, inevitable as death. Death must come, and love must come, but the state in which they find us, whether blinded, astonished, frightened, ignorant, or like reasonable creatures, guarded and fit to manage our own feelings—this depends on ourselves; and for want of self management and self-knowledge, look at the evils that arise—hasty, improvident, unsuitable marriages; repining, diseased or vicious celibacy; irretrievable infamy, causeless insanity; the death that comes early, and the love that comes late, reversing the primary laws of nature.

As Art Hymn.—A rebel soldier writes to a rebel paper the following story: Our minister nearly got himself into a scrape the other day, and whether he is "a bit of a wag," or a very careless fellow, or "an Abolition traitor" is now the subject of discussion with us. At the meeting on Fast Day he gave out Dr. Watts hymn concerning:

"And as we wretches yet alive,
And do we yet rebel;
The wondrous, 'tis amazing grace,
That we are out of hell."

WORDS FOR POOR BOYS.

When I was a boy of twelve years I was working for twenty five cents a week with an old lady; and I will tell you I had my hands full; but I did my work faithfully. I used to cut wood, fetch water, make fires, and scrub and scour the floors for the old lady, before the real work of the day commenced; my clothes were bad, and I had no means of buying shoes, so was often barefooted. One morning I got thro' my work early, and the old lady, who thought I had not done it, or was especially ill humored at that time was displeased, scolded me and said I was idle and had not worked. I said I had. She called me a "liar." I felt my spirit rise indignantly at this, and standing erect I told her she should never have the chance of applying that word to me any more. I had not a cent in my pocket when I stepped out into the world. What do you think I did then boys? Meeting a countryman with a team, I addressed him boldly and earnestly, and offered to drive the leader if he would only take me on. He looked at me in surprise, but said he did not think I would be of any use to him. "O, yes," said I, "I will." "I can rub down and watch your horses, and do many things for you if you will only let me try." He no longer objected, I got on the horse's back. It was hard travelling, for the roads were deep and we could only get on at the rate of 12 miles a day. This was, however, my starting in the world. I went ahead after this. An independent spirit and a steady, honest conduct, with what capacity God has given to me—as he has given you—have carried me successfully through the world.

Don't be downhearted at being poor, and having no friends. Try, and try again. You can cut your way through if you live, so please God. I know it's a hard time for some of you. You often are hungry and wet with the rain and snow, and it seems dreary to have no one in the city to care for you. But trust in Christ, and he will be your friend. Keep up a good heart, and be determined to make your own way honestly and truly through the world. As I said before, I feel for you since I have gone thro' it all—I know what it is. God bless you.—GEO. MITCHELL.

COMMERCE OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

A late number of the Winona Republican thus speaks of the trade of the river towns:

Some idea of the quantity of grain shipped from this and other ports in Minnesota may be formed when we state that during thirty consecutive hours, in the early part of this week, there were landed by steamboat, at the depot of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, the enormous amount of forty-four thousand bushels of wheat, and two thousand nine hundred barrels of flour. And so it is almost daily. The steamboats are crowded to their utmost capacity on every trip, and yet it is found impossible to empty the warehouses of buyers along the river. But it is not alone on their down trips that the boats are surfeited with freights. One day this week, the steamers Gray Eagle, Chippewa Falls, Clara Hine, Northern Belle, and the Frank Steele started back up river, taking with them by actual weight one thousand and ninety-seven tons of freight, consisting of merchandise for up river towns. Such are daily and ordinary specimens of the commerce of a State but a mere fraction of which had been reclaimed from the savages only ten years ago. What wonderful progress is being made in Minnesota, and yet how little do we realize it until we contrast the overflowing granaries and the crowded steamboats of to-day with the Indian wigwams and birch canoes which so recently preceded them.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Once again we are promised a telegraphic connection of Europe with America; and this time we are assured that the arrangements have been perfected in a manner which ensures the permanent success of the undertaking. We admit that since the former failure we have felt inclined to fall back upon the old position that seeing is believing, and yield only a cautious countenance to the positive declarations of those who have the matter in charge. Enthusiasm is very necessary in undertakings which involve the overcoming of tremendous obstacles; still, there is no wisdom in abandoning ourselves to extravagant anticipations, at least until there is some ascertained fact upon which we can safely build them. The previous experiment affords no such basis. It merely establishes the fact that it was possible to lay a cable in the bed of the ocean, and leave it there, utterly useless for any known purpose, without, perhaps, it may act as a substitute for the tooth-rings of young fishes. We agree with the poet, that there is "more faith in honest doubt than in half the creeds"; and we offer this truth as our justification.

—Civilization means more than many people think.

EXTENSION OF TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Minnesota Telegraph Company's Line between here and Winona has been put in complete order, better even than when it was first built, as it was then carelessly and imperfectly constructed. The line between here and Saint Anthony is also being put in good order.

The line along the railroad from Saint Anthony to Anoka will be built this fall and winter, provided proper material for poles can be had. The Company are endeavoring to get cedar poles, the most durable of any. A party has gone up to Anoka to contract for a supply. The wire, instruments, &c., are at hand, and it will require only a few days to equip the line if the poles can be had. This line will reach St. Cloud as soon, or sooner, than the cars.

The line from Hastings, via Prescott and Hudson, to Stillwater, is in the same condition, waiting a supply of poles. A line will be built from Winona to Owatonna, via St. Charles and Rochester, next season and will ultimately be extended to St. Peter and Mankato, along the line of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad. It is not improbable that a line will be built at the same time from Mankato via Mendota, along the line of the Cedar Valley Railroad through Northfield and Faribault to Owatonna. This line will be indispensable when that road begins operations.

The only line needed to complete this fine and valuable system of Telegraph Lines, is one from this city to St. Peter and Mankato, passing through Shakopee, Carver, Le Sueur, Belle Plaine, Henderson, &c. Such a line is needed, and must soon be built, we think. The Telegraph business is assuming such a magnitude and importance that only a few years will elapse before every village and hamlet in the land will be connected with every other one, by the electric wires.—[Press.]

HOW NATURE COVERS UP BATTLE FIELDS.

Did I tell you ever, among the affecting little things one is always seeing in these stirring war times, how I saw on the Bull Run battle field pretty, pure, delicate flowers growing out of emptied ammunition boxes, a rose thrusting up its graceful head through the head of a Union drum—which doubtless sounded its last charge, or retreat, as the case may have been, in that battle—and a cunning scarlet verbenia peeping out of a fragment of burst shell, in which strange cup it had been planted? Wasn't that peace growing out of war? Even so shall the graceful and beautiful ever grow out of the horrid and terrible things that transpire in this changing world. Nature covers even battle-grounds with verdure and bloom. Peace and plenty soon spring up in the track of devastating campaigns, and all things in nature and society shall work out the progress of mankind and harmony of God's great designs.

A VOICE FROM THE ANTIPODES.

The following is an extract from the letter of a Melbourne, Australia, correspondent, dated July 19th. The writer is a native of New England:

Of course, the Government and people of the United States will succeed if they will, but not otherwise. Divisions, distrust, want of any well-settled conviction of the greatness and goodness of the nation's cause—these are insurmountable. If virtue be wanting the Republic must die, and out of its ashes arise such new forms of life as may be possible. But we have hoped, have believed, that there was virtue enough in America to save America, and we, spectators from afar, still will believe. But once in a while such a thing as a Vallandigham, or a Wood, or a scribbler in the Courier, turns up on our eyes its odious, and base, and malign glance, and we well-nigh despair. If such there are, and many such, farewell to the great Republic! It becomes only a fit abode for hawks and buzzards, and the mice they devour.

RICHMOND CITY MARKETS.—The market is well supplied with potatoes, now selling at 50 cents per quart; \$2 per half peck sweet potatoes; \$1.50 for Irish potatoes; tomatoes, &c., 50c per quart; peas 75c; cranberries \$1.50 per quart; butter \$4 to \$4.50 per pound; eggs \$2 to \$2.50; bacon \$2.50 to \$2.75 per pound; mackerel \$4 a piece, sausages \$1.50 per pound, sugar \$2.50 to \$2.85, flour \$4 to \$4.50 for superfine; corn meal \$10 per bushel, and scarce. Market destitute of corn, hay, fodder, &c.

—Rev. Dr. Smith, the new President of Dartmouth College, is an anti-slavery man, holds a svery to have been the cause of the war, and preaches in favor of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation.

LAST AND FIRST.—An experienced army nurse says that the last word of dying soldiers are often after their mothers than any other earthly friend. Mothers the first in our early affections, the last in our dying thoughts.

RULES FOR DETECTING COUNTERFEITS.

Examine the vignette or picture in the middle of the top; see if the sky or background looks clear and transparent, or soft and scratchy.

Examine well the faces; see if the expression is distinct and easy, natural and life-like—particularly the eyes.

See if the drapery, or dress fits well—looks natural and easy, and shows the folds distinctly.

Examine the medallion ruling and heads, and circular ornaments around the figures, etc.; see if they are regular, smooth and uniform—not scratchy. This work in the genuine looks as if raised on the paper, and is very seldom successfully imitated.

Examine the principal line of letters or name of the bank; see if they are all upright, perfectly true and even; or, if sloping, of a uniform slope.

Carefully examine the shading or parallel ruling on the face or outside of the letters, etc.; see if it is clear, or looks colored with a brush. The fine and parallel lines, in the genuine, are of equal size, smooth and even.

BEEF FACTORY.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer, writing from Bluehill, Me., says:

"The beef factory here, owned by Messrs. Wm. Underwood & Co., of Boston, will commence operations about the first of Oct. next, when the meat will be scientifically cut from the quarters of twelve or fifteen fat oxen per day, seasoned with salt and pepper put into tin cans holding 4 pounds each, sealed up and consigned to baths of boiling water, where they remain about six hours. None of the juices of the meat can escape, the can being airtight when cooked. When cooled and the can opened, you find the meat immersed in a rich jelly and very tender. It is the *meat ultra* of meat cooking, affording more nutriment than when cooked any other way, and will keep any length of time in any climate. The United States Navy receive the most of it."

TWO KINDS OF PRIDE.

Pride is an excellent thing in its place. Its object is to insure a self-respect which will deter the individual from doing that which is degrading. So far pride is honorable. But when pride prompts a man to refuse to labor for a subsistence, it is disgraceful. It mistakes its vocation in such a case. For labor degrades nobody. Industry is always commendable. It becomes the rich as well as the poor. It supplies a want in our nature. But especially it is obligatory upon him whose living is earned by the "sweat of his brow." Especially then is it exalting. To supply our own needs; to make those we love happy by our exertions; to increase the comforts that surround us in this manner, is an act worthy of admiration. He is "worse than a heathen," who despises it. He deserves to starve, who conceives it ungentlemanly to be thus independent.

GESTURE.

Mr. Gough tells of a young man preparing to preach, who came to him for some lessons, particularly in the art of gesture. Said Mr. Gough to him, "Gesture, if you have any thing to say to a congregation, stand up and say it, and when the gestures come, let them come natural and spontaneous—that is all the lesson I have to give you." What should we think, said Mr. Gough, of a dog who should undertake to wag his tail by rule? Thus—and here he moved his hand stiffly and squarely, upward, downward, right, left, in most ludicrous regularity. But no, no, said he—let the little dog see something or hear something to wag his tail about, and see how it will go—and as Mr. Gough imitated the motion, shaking his hand flexibly and rapidly with the wrist joint as the pivot, the effect was so irresistibly laughable. But it was suggestive too.

INSOLUBLE CEMENT.

A Frenchman has, it is said, discovered an insoluble cement in the common snail. At the extremity of the snail's body there is a little white bladder, containing a gelatinous, fat looking substance. If this be extracted, and the liquid applied to the edges of the broken glass or china, and time given for this natural cement to dry, the parts will be held together so firmly that the mended article is stronger at the united parts than elsewhere. You may break the article but cannot separate the parts.

—Gov. Andy Johnson has declared himself in favor of immediate emancipation in Tennessee. A member of Government received from him a very thorough going leader from the Nashville Union, urging the importance of ridding the State of slavery at once and forever, every word of which Gov. Johnson said he heartily indorsed.

—Since the war began, the great demand for blue army cloth has been so great as to raise the price of indigo from \$150 to \$225 per pound, and the article is growing scarce; while it is conceded that the real Bengal Indigo is the only coloring substance known which gives a permanent blue.

THE ORIGINAL EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The ladies who are holding the great Northwestern Fair at Chicago, made application, through Hon. I. N. Arnold, to the President for the original copy of the Emancipation Proclamation, to add to the attraction and proceeds of the Fair. They were successful, as will be seen by the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Oct. 26, 1863.

To the Ladies having in charge the Northwestern Fair for the Sanitary Commission, Chicago, Illinois:

According to the request made in your behalf, the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation is herewith enclosed. The formal words at the top, and the conclusion, except the signature, you perceive are not in my handwriting. They were written at the State Department, by whom I know not. The printed part was cut from a copy of the preliminary proclamation, and pasted on, merely to save writing.

I had some desire to retain the paper; but if it shall contribute to the relief or comfort of soldiers, that will be better.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

It is proposed to purchase it for the Chicago Historical Society, and a subscription paper has been opened for that purpose. One man bids \$1,000 for the document.

PRUDENCE OF THE NEGROES.

A New Orleans letter writer extols the prudence of the negroes in their difficult situation in the war: "I saw an old 'Uncle Tom' sitting on top of a roadside fence, watching with intense interest the first invasion into his neighborhood of the d—d Yankees. I stepped in front of the old man, and very abruptly asked him if he was for the Confederates or for the Yankees. A smile lit up his old weather-beaten countenance, until it looked like illuminated India rubber, then he said in a coy manner that would have done honor to a young girl, 'Why, you see, master, 'taint for an old nigger like me to know anything 'bout politics.' Not content to let him off so easily, I queried, rather sternly, 'Well, sir, let me know which side you are on, any way?' The old darkey kept up his ineffable smile for a moment, and then assuming a gravity that was ridiculous, remarked, 'I'm on do Lord's side, and He'll work out His salvation; bress de Lord.' No one, not Jeff. Davis himself, or even J. B. Benjamin, on a cross-examination of six hours, could catch that old darkey."

—The President's proclamation nips in the bud a scheme of the copperheads by which the draft was to be embarrassed by pettifoggery litigation. Every coward and traitor drafted was to be the subject of a habeas corpus, and it was deemed certain that amid a multitude of cases some collision would take place between the Government and State authorities. Men were enlisted, paid the bounty, and then discharged before some disloyal petty judge; a regular business was made by parents allowing their sons to enlist, receiving the money, and then procuring their discharge as minors. The President's *coup d'etat* squelches these sharpers. Of course the "cops" howl over the tyranny of the despot "old Abe," but loyal men rejoice.—[Beaufort Free South.]

—Cotton raising in Kansas, it is stated, has proved a very successful experiment. It is claimed that the climate and soil of that State are well adapted to the culture of this plant. The green-seed cotton has been successful in almost every instance, while the varieties sent from Washington and from down the Mississippi have invariably failed. The green-seed cotton is the kind raised in Maryland and Kentucky, and it has never failed during the six years that it has been tried in Kansas.

—A great novelty was on exhibition at the Vermont State fair at Rutland, a few weeks ago. It is the form of a steam pleasure carriage adapted to moving over common roads. This machine is of exquisite workmanship, and when supplied with wood and water for a trip of 77 miles, weighs only 650 pounds. Some weeks since, this carriage made the run over the public thoroughfare from Lowell to Roxbury, a distance of 27 miles, in 80 minutes. It is claimed that it will move on a common road a mile in two minutes.

TO ERASE IRON-RUST STAINS.—Seeing a request in the Record, for taking out iron-rust stains, I send one which I know to be good. Take the juice of a lemon, and put on the spot that is stained. Lay a piece of brown paper over, and set a hot flat-iron on for a few minutes, or until the stain is removed.

—A letter from Baltimore states that the negroes are volunteering with a perfect rush. They come into Baltimore from the counties by fifties and hundreds. Edward Lloyd, of Talbot county, a secessionist, has furnished the government, against his will, with some eighty of his slaves.

The Railroad from Corinth to Chattanooga, via Decatur, is being pushed through rapidly.

[Continued.] PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE.

A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescriptive used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread the information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings County, New York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

We are now receiving our large and complete stock of

**DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
GROCERIES, &c.,**

And we invite all buyers to call and examine our stock. A beautiful stock of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Shirts, Drawers, Mittens,

and Bradley's celebrated make of Hoop-skirts—one worth two of any other.

Remember that you can buy good Goods and at as low prices as in Anoka as in the State.

Remember that we bought low, and all goods are warranted as represented.

Call and see our excellent Black Tea at \$1.

We would quote more prices, but it would make our neighbors feel bad, and might send a rush from St. Paul and Minneapolis, which we do not wish.

J. O. MCCONNELL & CO.
14ly

THE INDEPENDENT.

This weekly Religious, Literary and Family Journal, edited by

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, D. D.,
And THOMAS TILTON.

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NEW

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

PRESIDENT Lincoln's Grand March, with the most beautiful vignette that has yet been published; Music by Holtsmiller, leader of the 22nd Regiment, 50 cents. Union Waltz, La Grasse, 25 cents. Volunteer Polka, Goldbeck, 25 cents. Spirit Polka, General Scott's Farewell Grand March, Fairbairn, 25 cents each. Star Spangled Banner, brilliant variations by Prof. Cull, 40 cts. All of which are pronounced by good judges to be fine productions.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—I will be true to you; A penny for your thoughts; Little Jeany Dow; Better times are coming; I dream of my mother and home; Merry little birds are we; and Why have my loved ones gone; by Stephen C. Foster. Shall we know each other there, by the Rev. R. Lowry. Pleasant words for all, by J. B. Rogers. There is a beautiful world, by I. M. Holmes.

These songs will be very popular. Price 25 cents each; mailed free. Shall we know each other there, Where Liberty dwells is my country, Be in time, (a revival hymn) and Shall we meet beyond the river, are published in cheap form for choirs and Sunday schools; price 3 cents each, 25 cents per dozen, \$2 per hundred; postage one cent. Published by

HORACE WATERS, Agt.
461 Broadway, New York.

LIVERY STABLE.

ANOKA, MINN.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Anoka and vicinity, they have now completed their arrangements, whereby parties of pleasure or those who would enjoy the riding of spirited and fleet nags, they can now be accommodated at the shortest notice. Among the list of the blooded race may be found the Grey Eagle, Washington Breeze, Rodney Parker and the world renowned Fanny of the West.

Give us a call and we'll promise none shall go away dissatisfied. Office at Eastman's, near the depot. FOSTER & HENSON, Proprietors.
Anoka, Feb'y 15th, 1863.

GREENBACKS WANTED.

This said that Jeff Davis has sold Texas to the Emperor of France for Gold, but

CATHCART & CO.,

at their store, 122 THIRD ST., St. Paul, will take

Greenbacks, in exchange for

Dry Goods,

at the Lowest Prices.

The New Fall Stock, just opened, consisting in

part of

Cloths,

Casimere,

Shawls,

Flannels,

Blankets

Yankee Notions, and

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full as-

ortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and

and other Goods, at their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known

us and patronized us for the last twelve

years, we are grateful, but while we

are proud to be classed among

the old settlers, we shall not

allow ourselves to be plac-

ed among the "old

Fogies."

If strict adherence to our motto—

"Fresh Goods and Low Prices,

Fair play and no gouging—

will enable us to avoid it.

CATHCART & CO.

St. Paul, Oct. 5, 1863.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, In-

competency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Er-

ror, afflicted by a desire to benefit others, will

be happy to furnish to all who need it, free of

charge, the recipe and directions for making the

simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing

to profit by his experience—must possess a valua-

ble Remedy—will receive the same, by return

mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing

THOS. G. JONES,

U. S. Collector 24 District Minnesota,

Anoka, Oct. 24th, 1863.

NEW STORE,

New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end

of the Bridge formerly occupied as a

Match Factory, where they will keep

constantly on hand a good assortment

of staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures

for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if

not returned then, and your money will be refund-

ed. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for

goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the

highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1863.

TAILORING.

A NEW Tailoring Establishment is just opened

in Van H. Cook's Picture Gallery. This is to in-

form the citizens of Anoka that the subscriber

is prepared to do any work for them in the way

of Cutting, Making and Repairing Clothing, at

reasonably low rates. Probers, wood, &c. taken

in payment. DAVID E. GOULDING,

St. Paul.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(Established in 1856.)

MATHER & CO., Proprietors,

325 Broadway, New York.

Cash for Hides.

The highest cash price paid for Hides.

Anoka, September 11th, 1863.

J. W. MOUNTS.

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

WEEK DAYS—From 7 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m.

SUNDAYS—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sundays;

closes at 1 o'clock p. m.

Northern mail—Leaves Anoka for Crow Wing

daily, except Sundays; closes 9:30 a. m.

Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge

and Brunswick, leaves Anoka Tuesday at 9 o'clock

a. m. Arrives at Anoka on Wednesday at 8 o'clock

p. m. Mail closes half an hour before the

time of starting. R. M. JOHNSON,

Anoka, Aug. 31st 1861. Post Master.

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

THESE Machines make the lock-stitch alike

on both sides, and use less than half the thread

and silk than the single or double thread lo-

omachines do; will hem, Fell, Gather,

Cord, Braid, Bind, &c., and are better adapted

than other Sewing Machine in use to the fre-

quent changes and great variety of sewing re-

quired in a family, for they will sew from one

to twenty thicknesses of Marcellines without

stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or

from the finest gauze to the heaviest heavy

cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather,

without changing the feed, needle, or tension,

or making any adjustment of Machine what-

ever!!!

They are simple in construction, and easily

understood; and if any part is broken by ac-

cident, it is readily replaced.

These are PECULIAR FACTS, and will go far to

determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE, OR SEND FOR

CIRCULAR.

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those of any other paper.

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gardeners in this country, whose article on the

"Operations for the Month," appear monthly.

The "Fashions for the Month" is compiled

monthly by one of the lady contributors to the

Household Journal, and presents a faithful reflex

of all that is new or likely to be new, in the world

of fashion.

The "Answers to Correspondents," in the

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and attractive features; its answers to legal ques-

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The Form of the Paper is the best adapted for

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makes one of the handsomest books which can

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The Latest News

Is that Randolph and Morse are offering the

highest cash price for

DEER SKINS

and all kinds of Furs that are sold in the State.

We would say to all trappers and hunters, any-

body, and everybody, that have Skins and

furs which they want to trade for Greenbacks,

just call at Randolph's store, in Anoka, and get

their cash.

12m

L. H. TICKNER,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS!

The stock consisting in part of the following

articles:

Sugar—Brown, Crushed, Granulated and Clarif-

ied. Molasses, Syrup, Rice,

Coffee—Ground and

Unground.

Vinegar.

Soaps, Starch Salera-

tus, in bulk and in papers, Al-

spice, Ground and Unground, Pepper, Ground

and Unground, Cloves, Cinnamon,

Ginger, Nutmegs,

Cream Tartar,

Sup Carb Soda,

Copras, Wood Buckets,

Brooms, Wash Boards,

Matches, Bed Cords,

Clothes Lines,

Mould Candles,

Star Candles,

Kerosene Oil,

Mackerel,

Cod Fish,

Dried Apples,

Raisins,

Stick and Fancy Candy,

Coffee, Ground and Unground,

Tea, Black and Green,

Pepper Sauce,

Catsup,

Flavoring Extracts,

Ink, Powder, Shot,

Gun Caps, Bar Lead, Salt,

TOBACCO—Smoking and Chewing,

SEGARS—Various Brands.

Taking pleasure in calling attention to our full

and complete stock of

Sign of the "Grocery Store."

Anoka, May 23d, 1863

L. H. TICKNER.

ANOKA

Boot and Shoe Depot.

We will be found henceforth at our new stand

next door to F. M. Stowell & Co's store, where

we intend to keep on hand a good assortment of

custom made work, and a choice and well select-

ed lot of Eastern work. Having had experience

MISCELLANY.

RAISING ORCHARDS IN THE WEST.

Mark D. Willson, of Dodge county, Wisconsin, who has been quite successful in raising orchards at the West, states the following as the essential particulars of his management:

1st. Planting on knolls or dry ridges, and using little or no manure. This causes the trees to grow moderately, and to ripen their wood so as to endure the cold of winter. The warm summers and fertile soil at the West render this more essential than in the Eastern States. The growth of about two feet each season, is a good bearing length—when much exceeding this, a poorer soil should be chosen, and cultivation diminished; when less, the soil should be at once cultivated and enriched.

2d. Trees should be pruned with low heads, the bare trunks not exceeding two and a half or three feet high. Such trees are much less exposed to high winds.

3d. A mound of smooth earth a foot high, is made about each tree late in autumn, to keep off the mice, and several inches of straw spread five or six feet each way about it, to protect the roots from freezing. This is equal to a protection of snow, and has been found particularly valuable and essential in raising the dwarf pear of the West, where, with this treatment, trees eight years from planting are now growing with all the health and beauty of form of any in Western New York.

4th. Selection must be made from the hardest varieties, upon which experiments have been pretty fully made, and results given in former volumes of this paper and in the Illustrated Annual Register.—(Country Gentleman.)

POULTRY IN FROSTY WEATHER.

The appearance of real winter is a holiday for many, but (ah! those butts) not to all. It is none to the poultry. Water is frozen; the ground is so hard they cannot scratch; there is not an animal of any kind on its surface; and they must depend on the owner for everything they want. See they lack nothing. First, they must have water. Few people have any idea of the suffering caused to birds by the lack of water. Their power of maintaining life on the smallest quantity of food is wonderful; provided they have water; but a practiced eye can tell in a dead fowl or pigeon whether it suffered or not from thirst. The skin becomes hard, dry, and red; the flesh contracts, as it were, and becomes brown, and the whole body looks as if it had been suddenly shriveled or dried up. You must bear in mind they require more food and water than they do in milder weather, and if you can let them have a greater variety. They want substitutes for the worms and insects. Now, the scraps of meat and fat from the table should go to the fowls. Save the drainings of all the glasses, pour them together, and sweep all the crumbs and odd corners of bread into it. Feed the birds often, and if there is snow, sweep a place clean, and feed there. Never feed any kind of bird in such a manner that they shall pick up snow with their food; it is a strong medicine to them. The lark that fattens in two days on the hard frost becomes a wretched skeleton after two days' snow.—(Cottage Farmer)

—The Rochester, (N. Y.) Democrat states that one fruit-grower living in the vicinity of that city, sent to market the past season, thirteen hundred bushels of strawberries, raised upon a single patch of sixteen acres of ground, all of the Wilson Seedling and Triomphe de Gand varieties. The entire crop was sold at an average price of one shilling per quart, realizing the snug sum of five thousand two hundred dollars, as the product of sixteen acres of ground. This fact is given as a sample of the profit to be derived from thoroughly scientific fruit growing.

BIG CROP OF ONIONS.—The editor of the Plowman has been down among the Marblehead (Mass.) farmers. Among other things he made a note of, is a statement of the onion crop of Horace Ware Jr., which is estimated the present season at seven thousand bushels! They are grown upon fourteen acres. He raised a large crop last year, but unlike his neighbors did not sell them until spring, and thereby saved, in the difference of price, the snug little sum of \$2,000.

—It is stated that the New York city banks, one and all, are now earning more money than ever before—and further, that not one is making less than twelve per cent. per annum. Good news for stockholders.

—The Spanish Democra of Barcelona have sent an enthusiastic congratulatory address to President Lincoln on his Emancipation Proclamation.

THE ARMY OF THE SOUTH.

[From a Soldier's Letter, dated Morris Island, Aug. 3; from the Winchester (Ind.) Journal.]

I am surprised at the manner in which almost all of our soldiers here have changed front to rear in regard to the question of negro soldiers. I can scarcely find one that is opposed to them, only wishing that we had ten times our present number in the field. If interest has brought a great many to this point, a most potent convincer of unprincipled men. They see the hard work which these sons of toil take off their hands; that a negro's life is no better than a white man's—"a nigger killed in battle, is a white man saved." It is true that we may grieve at the interested wheel to the right about such men, but they are a necessary addition in order to the full success of our worthy President's plans; and we may hope for purer and juster views of this question from these men's children. The negro soldier has already proved to be as brave as the white; and I can't say that I think they will make better soldiers. Why? They will make a better machine. The best machine, the best soldier—in my opinion. In the volunteer service every man is inclined to be his own general, ensuring every movement of his commander, finding many and grievous faults; this or that movement is not, according to his view or plans, why should he help to carry it out with that faith and energy requisite to a hearty success. Grumblers, all; or half inclined to shirk duty, not having the proper respect and fear of those in authority, before their eyes. "Why should they man order me around as if I were his nigger? He is no better than I. We were neighbors before we enlisted. I shall not obey him, I will go to the guard house first, or sick call and play off. Here is a hard march or a battle before me, I will feign sickness, discipline is so slack; at the most but \$3 or \$10 will be taken out of my wages. That is getting off as cheaply as one could ask?" In this manner, where we have 500 men on regimental rolls for duty, we probably get 300 on a march or in battle. Strict discipline is what we want. Sure and heavy punishment for blundering offences. A commander wants blind and unquestioning obedience in his men—he wants a good machine that he can move at will, and that he can make exert its full powers. He wants no farring in its movements. Look at the French soldiery, the best in the world.

Here we have the negro to our hand, asking to be used. He has been a machine all his life, let him continue a little while longer. What gall and bitterness to this Southern chivalry to whip them back into the Union with their own children, even! Then, when they have accomplished this, let the negro have his freedom—aye, and place him in possession of the confiscated lands of his disloyal master, which he has already earned a thousand times over by a lifetime of toil. There will be a loyal population for you, suited to the climate in which they labor; a poetic justice which one could but admire.

EMANCIPATION.

The last Baltimore American discusses the subject of emancipation in the following strain:

Day by day the question of emancipation moves with accelerated speed, with more overwhelming power. Those who cannot or will not keep in the advance will be run over or left behind; because, as we have said, the people are with the movement, and they will make their influence felt.

And where will it stop? Not until emancipation in Maryland is a thing entirely accomplished, as it is already in part. And when the fate of slavery is indeed sealed here, when our statutes are made to bear record of the mighty change let no revolutionist—whether his home be in South Carolina or here—charge the people of Maryland with a forgetfulness of their obligations. The revolution to strengthen and establish slavery has overthrown slavery. Maryland had slight or no interest in its preservation at any time, when we regard the fact of how it has retarded her progress. Let her accept the change, then, willingly, if not with exultation, when a new career is thus opened to her, when a more splendid prospect beckons her onward. Temporarily, indeed, it may try to the utmost her endurance, her patience, as the war inaugurated by slavery has done. Ultimately who shall calculate her glorious progress—her resplendent future?

—An American correspondent of the London Times stated recently that Wendell Phillips had refused to permit his son to enter the army when drawn as a conscript. The point of the joke is that Mr. Phillips has no son.

—Dr. Wright of Norfolk, who sometime since murdered in cold blood a Lieut. Sanborn of a negro regiment, was, a few days ago hung at Norfolk according to his sentence.

—General Graham, just from Richmond, sold his patent-leather boots to an officer there about to be married, for four hundred dollars.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

DRY GOODS!

ALLEN & COMSTOCK.

OF THE

NEW YORK STORE,

MINNEAPOLIS,

Offer for sale their entire stock of

DRY GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Their stock comprises a splendid variety of

Dress Goods,

Of all styles and descriptions.

Also a large line of

PRINTS, GINGHAMS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DENIMS, STRIPES, TICKS, COITONADES, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, READY MADE CLOTHING.

And a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

The above stock having been bought for cash and at panic prices, they are enabled to hold out greater inducements than ever before.

Wholesale merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ALLEN & COMSTOCK.

Near the Suspension Bridge, Minneapolis, June 10th 1863.

13m

New Goods

Continually arriving at the

ANOKA STORE

Consisting in part of choice brands of

PRINTS DELAINES,

Sheeting Shirting

Denims, iking,

GINGHAM, & C., & C.

A splendid lot of ladies

Shawls,

Hoop Skirts, Shakers,

And a choice lot of

GENTS AND LADIES HATS, GLOVES,

HOS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS,

GENTS SHIRTS, Colored & White.

An endless variety of

NOTIONS.

An elegant lot of Gents, Ladies' and Childrens

Fine and Coarse

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

choice articles, and a good variety.

A splendid lot of

CANDIES, TOYS, & C.

Plates, Hoes, Spades,

Grain Cradles, Well Buckets,

Tin Ware, Nails, & C.

Wooden Ware, Churns,

Cheese Hoops, Trays,

Stone Crocks, Churns, & C.

All which will be sold low for ready pay.

Most anything the farmer has, taken in exchange for goods.

West end of the bridge.

Anoka, June 19th, 1863.

E. S. TELLER.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND

ALWAYS READY.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Lone marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure. MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS: when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING & COOLING Ointment will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

WIVES AND SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most violent PAINS, COUGHS and BRONCHITIS. HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, all danger is averted. A few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS, stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army.

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CHINESE CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Peking, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP.

Diarrhea,

Dysentery,

Scurvy,

Sores and Scrofulous

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the Cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, where as if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle field—How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a Watermark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*Sold at the Manufacture of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the largesizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patience in every disorder are sent to each box.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, ss.

COUNTY OF HENNEPIN, ss.

TO JESSE CUSHMAN,

You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached, to satisfy the demand of Charles Bickford, amounting to thirty dollars. Now, unless you shall appear before J. C. Williams, a Justice of the Peace, a and for said county, at his office in the town of Minneapolis, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1863, and if you fail to do so, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 10th day of June, A. D. 1863.

no 3-3.

CHARLES BICKFORD, Plaintiff.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our catalogue now embraces considerably over FOUR THOUSAND different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Renowned Americans, etc., viz: 72 Major Generals, 523 Statesmen, 180 Brig. Generals, 57 Divines, 230 Colonels, 116 Authors, 84 Lieut. Colonels, 30 Artists, 207 Other Officers, 112 States, 30 Navy Officers, 36 Prominent Women, 147 prominent Foreign Portraits, 2,500 copies of Works of Art.

including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for one dozen PICTURES, from our catalogue will be filled on receipt of \$1.50, and sent by mail, FREE.

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Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. The smaller kind can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per doz.

The more expensive can be sent by Express.

We also keep a large assortment of STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Our catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,

501 Broadway, New York.

Friends and relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned unaltered.

Five ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions, &c.

sent by Express.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles, and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-Bugs.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Maggots and Fleas.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Closets, &c.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.



THE

"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY KNOWN."

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

VERMIN.

Those Preparations (unlike all others) are

"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats do not die on the premises."

"They come out of their holes to die."

"They are the only infallible remedies known."

"12 years and more established in New York City."

Used by—the City Post Office.

Used by—the City Prisons and Station Houses.

Used by—the City Steamers, Ships &c.

Used by—the City Hospital's Dispensaries &c.

Used by—the City Hotels—Astor—St. Nicholas &c.

Used by—the Boarding Houses, &c. &c.

Used by—more than 50,000 Private Families.

See one or two Specimens of what is Every where said by the People—Editors—Dealers, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin need be no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost 50 we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they would have killed us. "Costar's" article kills the vermin, but does not harm us. It is in great demand all over the country.—Medina (O.) Gazette.

MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by Vermin, than would pay for ton of this Rat and Insect Killer.—Lancaster (Pa.) Herald.

HENRY R. COSTAR—We are selling your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, &c. disappear rapidly.

Exam. & Structures, Druggists, Wholesalers, &c.

IN 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 BOXES, BOTTLES AND FLASKS

\$2 and \$2.50 PER PLANETATIONS, SHIRTS,

BOATS, HOTELS, &c., &c.

'Costar's' Rat, Roach, &c. EXTERMINATOR.

'Costar's' Bed-Bug EXTERMINATOR.

'Costar's' ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS, &c.

Some of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Shieffelin Brothers & Co., Hart, Rinsley & Kitchen.

J. A. Fehrbach, Holt & Co., Bush, Sale & Pollockson.

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Morgan & Allen, P. F. Wells & Co.

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Thomas & Fuller, Hall, Dixon & Co.

F. D. Davis, Conrad Fox,

AND OTHERS.

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B. W. Dyett & Co., Robert Shennaker & Co.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Weeks & Potter.

M. S. Burr & Co., AND OTHERS.

Also, All Wholesale Druggists at

CHICAGO, ILL.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

DETROIT, MICH.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

CINCINNATI, O.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

AND BY

Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and Retailers generally.

in the

UNITED STATES.

AT

Anoka by

E. W. SIMS.

And by the Druggists, Storekeepers and Retailers generally.

HENRY R. COSTAR.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No 482 Broadway, N. Y.

sent by Express.

CHICAGO

SEWING MACHINE CO.

THE ANOKA STAR.
Published every Saturday, at the Randolph
Building, Anoka, Minnesota.
By A. G. SPALDING.
TERMS.
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I. } ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1863. { NUMBER 7.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, adding to their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

The Press in Anoka.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Anoka, called by A. G. Spalding, Esq., Editor of the Anoka Star, R. C. Mitchell, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and W. W. Waterman, Secretary.

Mr. Spalding stated the object of the meeting. He said he did not come here to throw himself away, or to impose upon the people. He wanted to know if the people were willing to sustain a press here.

Mr. George Smiley spoke in favor of sustaining the paper. He was willing to join the community in sustaining it, but was not willing to be one of half a dozen to do it.

It was moved by Mr. James McCann that a Committee of three be appointed to canvass for the Anoka Star. He spoke decidedly of the importance of a local paper here, and said that it could not be sustained without expense, and needed personal effort on the part of our citizens.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. McCann, Smiley and H. E. Blodgett as such Committee.

The Chairman spoke at some length of the necessity of sustaining the paper, and proposed to subscribe for five copies himself.

Mr. Spalding, the Editor, agreed to publish the Anoka Star for one year, provided the number of subscribers should be increased to three hundred—subscriptions to be paid semi-annually in advance.

The Committee drew up a subscription paper, and obtained subscriptions for thirty-five copies in the meeting.

Adjourned sine die.

W. W. Waterman, Sec.
Anoka, Nov. 7th, 1863.

The action of the meeting above reported is one urging. The difficulties which have hitherto operated against a paper here, it is hoped, may now be obviated. We have the right kind of people, the demands of business and a promising future. We are not Arabs, nor Hotentots, nor "poor whites," but a live and civilized people, who appreciate schools, books, and newspapers. We realize that whatever of mental or moral superiority we possess over other classes of men, we owe to the Press; and an instrument so indispensable cannot now be abandoned.

As an advertising medium, no one should look merely at his own individual name, goods and property. A well conducted paper is a great advertisement in itself, which spreads life, light, intelligence and thrift all around; draws persons, skill and capital from abroad; and the interest of a business man is promoted more perhaps by the influence of a paper which builds up the town than by his own special advertisement. So the advertiser gets a double return for his money. There is great importance in this matter which should be looked at.

This should be considered a public concern, which the public is bound to sustain. The spirit manifested by the Committee gives us confidence that thorough effort will be made in reference to it, and that failure is not a word to be found in their vocabulary.

Apology.—It has been intimated to us that the compliment to "Our Demos," in our last week's issue, in reference to their election tickets, was unjust, inasmuch as they had got them printed at this office before we came in possession of it. If that be so we owe them an apology. But if they have had tickets printed elsewhere since that time, they only add falsehood to meanness by attempting to evade the truth. Gentlemen, be candid, truthful, honorable! You are our fellow townsmen. Be manly!

—The State News is merged in the State Atlas. That is right. One good paper well sustained is better than two poor starving ones.

OUR PAPER INDEPENDENT AND FREE.

We repeat, though needlessly, that the Star is published for the benefit of the Town and County of Anoka—for the good of all and the injury of none. As editor we claim to be free and untrammelled, and shall go decidedly for the Freedom of all men, Temperance, Justice, Right. But our columns are not exclusive or one-sided. If any one wishes to advocate democracy, slavery, rum drinking, or anything else, we invite him to do so—only allow us the freedom of reply. Now, good friends, come on. Don't find fault. Show your colors. Be a man or a mouse, every one of you. You have no excuse.

Agricultural.

In this section of our State nearly nine-tenths of the population are farmers, many of whom have been brought up to the business, the majority, however, have followed other pursuits, and coming West, have pre-empted land and settled down to make for themselves and families homes. The latter class, from want of experience and theoretical knowledge, find many obstacles to overcome, and work much to disadvantage. Many persons have an idea that it requires a small amount of brains to make a farmer; a few years' experience will convince them of their error. The great fault is perhaps in trying to cultivate too much land, while another is in crossing the land year after year without a liberal supply of plant material in the shape of barnyard manure. Our object however in this place is to call the attention of those of our patrons engaged directly in cultivating the soil to our intention of devoting a portion of our paper to their special interests, and solicit communications from them for publication. You that have had experience can aid the new beginners and add interest to our paper. Our columns are open to all.

Small farms well tilled yield a far greater profit than large ones, the extra expense of labor on the latter consuming too great a proportion of the income. Our farmers generally are reducing the size of their fields, and it is estimated that one third of the land which was broken up seven years ago in Anoka and Sherburne counties is now left idle. This is not mentioned to the detriment of our farmers, but to show that they are getting wisdom.

This season there has been double the quantity of manure spread of any previous year, and our next harvest will show its value. There is no soil that pays better for its use than the sandy lands of this and adjoining counties.

As we have no paper as yet established in our County, I take pleasure in recommending the Anoka Star to your favorable notice. It is published at Anoka, by A. G. Spalding, Esq., a gentleman worthy of your patronage. His paper is easy of access, its columns open to you all for communications regarding county interests, etc., and as a tide of emigration will follow the Railroad, it is for our interest mutually, to let every one know that a small portion of the Universe is comprised within the limits of our very quiet county. Advertise in the Star, and subscribe liberal—show that you are not lacking in public spirit.

Yours respectfully,
O. H. KRALEY.

We omitted to mention last week the name of the artist who painted our office sign. It is Mr. Lewis Martin, an old resident of our town. If at all, his acts speak as favorably for him as our sign, he is well recommended to all who need work in his line.

—The draft in this State has been postponed to January 5th.

WAR NEWS.—Army movements this week have not been particularly exciting. Gen. Meade appears to be in motion. Something decisive will soon occur in that quarter.

A dispatch from Mississippi of the 7th says that Gen. Lee commands Chattanooga, and Bragg has been sent to Mobile. Longstreet has been left in command in Virginia.

Burnside is concentrating his forces at Knoxville, Tennessee.

An excitement prevails along the Canada line in respect to a plot which has been discovered to burn Buffalo and other lake cities. The purpose is to release rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island. A warning has been sent to those towns by the Secretary of war.

By this morning's news the whole of East Tennessee has been captured from Burnside.

Firing upon Fort Sumter was continued on the 9th.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington express the opinion that a War in Europe next year is inevitable.

Massachusetts has gone to 10,000 republican majority; New York 20,000, and Wisconsin 20,000. Missouri, says the St. Louis Democrat, has given a Radical majority of 294.

Full election returns are not received from Minnesota.

Our friend O. H. Kelley is a live and intelligent correspondent. We are obliged to him for his communications.

See advertisement of Kelsey & Kelly. They are generous, enterprising citizens, who mean to prosper and help others to do so.

Mr. David Craig has a Furniture establishment. He is ambitious for himself and the town. See his card.

Primo is again deferred.

(Correspondence Northwestern Church.)
St. Paul, Oct. 20, 1863.

Mr. Editor.—The Rev. Mr. Knickerbocker writes on the 15th inst. "Through the earnest appeal of Rev. G. W. DuBois to the Church at large, and the kind and generous response, a debt of \$300 upon Trinity Church, Anoka, was paid off last spring. The few churchmen there felt greatly encouraged that their dear little church was preserved to them and very grateful to their unknown friends. By appointment of the Bishop, Rev. Messrs. Spor and Knickerbocker, the nearest clergymen to them, (though 18 miles distant) have been officiating alternately for them every Sunday afternoon since Easter. These services have been greatly blessed; a good congregation has been gathered together, and several persons are in preparation for holy baptism and confirmation. By the kindness of Rev. J. Lloyd Breck, a new service has recently been furnished the parish. These acts of kindness of friends outside the parish has stimulated the little flock to do something for themselves. The ladies have recently raised \$75 for the purpose of carpeting the chancel and aisle of the church, and have procured a new set of lamps for lighting it for night service. The churchmen of St. Paul and Minneapolis have presented them with a melodeon, at a cost of \$60; so that this young parish has its church out of debt and nearly furnished with all the requirements of church worship. It needs but a font and communion service to be complete. Will not some benevolent heart supply even this lack?"

The church of Gethsemane, Minneapolis, with its parsonage adjoining, has recently been painted and the church property insured for three years.

A beautiful stained glass window (memorial) has been ordered from New York for the chancel window of St. Mark's free chapel, Minneapolis.

"Holy Trinity Church, St. Anthony, is to be much improved by the addition of several stained glass windows—the chancel window being the offering of the ladies of the parish.

sh. The labors of Rev. Mr. Spor are much blessed, and the parish has already felt able to increase his salary."

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Paul, November 10, 1863.

A law of this State requires that the Governor shall, by proclamation, set apart one day in each year for solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his blessings to us as a State and a nation.

This law, standing permanently upon our statute book, is a general and constant recognition by the people of Minnesota of a great truth, that while our nation lives, and our State laws have force, whatever temporary clouds of adversity may overshadow or threaten us, the devout patriot can always find abundant reasons for thanksgiving to him, "Who doeth all things well."

A wicked Rebellion may be striking at the heart of our Government, savages become a terror upon our borders, the heavens refuse to give us rain for a season, and frosts arrest the maturity of our crops, but we know that all these events are overruled by One whose chastening is a sure evidence of His love.

In observance, therefore, of the law and custom of this Commonwealth, and in accordance with a Proclamation of the President of the United States, I, HENRY A. SWIFT, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do appoint Thursday, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of NOVEMBER, next, as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God, and recommend that the people, refraining from their usual vocations on that day, do assemble in their places of worship, and, as each heart shall dictate, acknowledge the blessings that have crowned the year.

Let us remember with gratitude that the toil of the husbandman has been more abundantly rewarded in our State than we dared to hope; that the murderous hand of the savage is for the time stayed upon our frontier; that the tide of immigration has brought unexpected accessions to our population and wealth; that universal health has prevailed among our people; and that unusual prosperity has flowed in in all the channels of industry.

Let us thank God for the glorious victories achieved by our brave soldiers in the fierce struggle for the maintenance of our Government against traitors in the field, and for the loyalty which inspires our people to continue and support a vigorous prosecution of the war until Rebellion shall yield to respect for Constitution and Law.

Let us praise Him for unexampled national prosperity notwithstanding the ravages of war in the land, for the prospect of an early termination of this fratricidal strife, for the extension of the area of human freedom, and for the bright hopes we may cherish for the future of our beloved country.

Let us be thankful for the absence of foreign intervention in our domestic contentions, and for the sympathy extended to us by the friends of Liberty, Order, and Equal Rights throughout the world.

And in our gratitude for State and national blessings, and our enjoyment of individual comforts at home, let not the brave spirits who "saw and between our loved homes and war's desolation" be forgotten; let us call for God's blessings upon them in field and camp and hospital; and let us remember in sympathy those whose homes and hearts mourn for loved heroes who will celebrate Thanksgiving Day with them no more.

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In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand and caused the seal of the State to be affixed at the Capitol, in the City of Saint Paul, this Tenth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

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D. BLAKLEY,
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COMPLIMENT TO THE FATHER OF GENERAL GRANT.

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ANGER WITHOUT SIN.

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We have had genuine Indian summer the past week.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines or less make one square.	
One column, one year.	\$50.00
Half column, one year.	25.00
Quarter column, one year.	12.50
Business cards, one year.	5.00
One square one week.	75
Each additional week.	25
Legal advertisements at legal rates.	
Payments made quarterly.	

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, so that he can be trusted; 4th, he should be able to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.

I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the great medium of success in business and private life. And I have made it an invariable rule, not to advertise in the daily times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out, as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost.—FARREN GIBBARD.

Married.

In the town of Grove, on the 7th instant, by Rev. L. Palmer, Mr. Edwin Davis to Miss Sarah F. Smith.

Of course the Editor wishes the parties a long and happy life—for they sent us a generous portion of their wedding cake.

Died.

This morning, after a short but severe illness, of inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. Margaret Smith, wife of Mr. M. Smith, aged 33 years. The funeral will be attended at the residence of Mr. Smith, on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

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Rev. J. H. Barnes will preach at the Baptist Church to-morrow at half-past ten o'clock A. M., and at the Congregational Church at 3 P. M. Sunday school at half past one.

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This school is designed especially for youth, but other persons will find it to their advantage to attend.

A meeting to organize the class will be held on Tuesday eve, the 17th inst. at 7 o'clock, at the Congregational Church.

Parents and children are requested to attend. He will also instruct an evening class of adults if desired.

H. L. HUBBARD.

THE DRAFT.

The great draft of the people of Minnesota is ordered to continue forthwith at Kelsey & Kelly's Draft and Shoe Depot, where they can be fitted out with the best quality of Boots, Shoes, and Hosiery, as cheap as can be bought in the State.

We have Gent's and Ladies' overshoes, Gent's and Ladies' Draft gloves and mittens of various styles and prices, Boys' and Youth's boots, Misses' and Children's shoes.

We feel grateful to the public generally for their liberal patronage, and still intend to pay strict attention to making all kinds of work to order and never to fail of giving satisfaction.

KELSEY & KELLY.
Anoka, Nov. 9, 1863.
A. B. Lester for sale.

D. P. CRAIG.

Manufacturer of and dealer in
Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Stands, Lounge Frames, etc.
All kinds of Furniture made to order, at short notice.
Repairing done neatly and promptly.
Rooms west end of Bridge.

Anoka Academy.

The next term of this institution will commence on Tuesday the 23rd instant, at
Randolph's Hall.

We shall spare no effort, that our school may rank among the best. For terms and particulars inquire of the subscriber at his residence.
LYMAN PALMER, Principal.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly made and executed by Henry Davis and Louisa J. Davis, his wife, of Ramsey county and territory (now state) of Minnesota, mortgagors, now mortgaged to the said Henry Davis and Louisa J. Davis, his wife, of said county and territory (now state) of Minnesota, bearing date the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1867, whereby the said Henry Davis and wife did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Mrs. Davis, his heirs and assigns, the following described tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Ramsey county, (now Anoka county) territory (now state) of Minnesota, to wit: "The southeast quarter (1) of the southeast quarter of section fifteen (15), township thirty-two (32) north of range twenty-two (22), containing forty acres, according to the United States survey, said mortgage contains the usual power of sale to the said mortgagee, and was duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey county in the territory (now state) of Minnesota on the 23rd day of A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and was thereupon duly recorded in said office, in book "K" of mortgages, pages 370 and 380.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for two hundred and seventy-two dollars (\$272), bearing even date with said mortgage, and payable one year after date; and there is claimed to be due and is actually due and unpaid upon said note and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-two cents (\$376.72).

And no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises above described will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the post office, in the town of Anoka, in the county of Anoka, Minnesota, on Sunday, the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, and costs of this foreclosure.

H. R. RIPLEY, Mortgagee.
R. F. CROWELL, Attorney for Mortgagee. 638
Dated St. Paul, Oct. 29, 1863.

THE ANOKA STAR.
Published every Saturday, at the Randolph
Building, Anoka, Minnesota.
By A. G. SPALDING.
TERMS.
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization;
the agency of development, enlightenment, pro-
gress, and perfection of mankind; the instru-
mentality of the life, order and beauty of human
society. Therefore, it should never be degraded
by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is
good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual
development, and their moral, social and political
welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

The Press in Anoka.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Anoka, called by A. G. Spalding, Esq., Editor of the Anoka Star, R. C. Mitchell, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and W. W. Waterman, Secretary.

Mr. Spalding stated the object of the meeting. He said he did not come here to throw himself away, or to impose upon the people. He wanted to know if the people were willing to sustain a press here.

Mr. George Smiley spoke in favor of sustaining the paper. He was willing to join the community in sustaining it, but was not willing to be one of half a dozen to do it.

It was moved by Mr. James McCann that a Committee of three be appointed to canvass for the Anoka Star. He spoke decidedly of the importance of a local paper here, and said that it could not be sustained without expense, and united personal effort on the part of our citizens.

The Chair appointed Messrs McCann, Smiley and H. F. Blodgett as such Committee.

The Chairman spoke at some length in favor of sustaining the paper, and requested to subscribe for five copies himself.

Mr. Spalding, the Editor, agreed to publish the Anoka Star for one year, provided the number of subscribers should be increased to three hundred—subscriptions to be paid semi-annually in advance.

The Committee drew up a subscription paper, and obtained subscriptions for thirty-five copies in the meeting.

Adjourned sine die.

W. W. WATERMAN, Sec.
Anoka, Nov. 7th, 1893.

The action of the meeting above reported is encouraging. The difficulties which have hitherto operated against a paper here, it is hoped, may now be obviated. We have the right kind of people, the demands of business and a promising future. We are not Arabs, nor Hotentots, nor "poor whites," but a live and civilized people, who appreciate schools, books, and newspapers. We realize that whatever of mental or moral superiority we possess over other classes of men, we owe to the Press; and an instrument so indispensable cannot now be abandoned.

As an advertising medium, no one should look merely at his own individual name, goods and property. A well conducted paper is a great advertisement in itself, which spreads life, light, intelligence and thrift all around; draws persons, skill and capital from abroad; and the interest of a business man is promoted more perhaps by the influence of a paper which builds up the town than by his own special advertisement. So the advertiser gets a double return for his money. There is great importance in this matter which should be looked at.

This should be considered a public concern, which the public is bound to sustain. The spirit manifested by the Committee gives us confidence that thorough effort will be made in reference to it, and that failure is not a word to be found in their vocabulary.

Apology.—It has been intimated to us that the compliment to "Our Democrats," in our last week's issue, in reference to their election tickets, was unjust, inasmuch as they had got them printed at this office before we came in possession of it. If that be so we owe them an apology. But if they have had tickets printed elsewhere since that time, they only add falsehood to meanness by attempting to evade the truth. Gentlemen, be candid, truthful, honorable! You are our fellow townsmen. Be manly!

The State News is merged in the State Atlas. That is right. One good paper well sustained is better than two poor starving ones.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I. } ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1893. { NUMBER 7.

OUR PAPER INDEPENDENT AND FREE.

We repeat, though needlessly, that the Star is published for the benefit of the Town and County of Anoka—for the good of all and the injury of none. As editor we claim to be free and untrammelled, and shall go decidedly for the Freedom of all men, Temperance, Justice, Right. But our columns are not exclusive or one-sided. If any one wishes to advocate democracy, slavery, rum drinking, or anything else, we invite him to do so—only allow us the freedom of reply. Now, good friends, come on. Don't find fault. Show your colors. Be a man or a mouse, every one of you. You have no excuse.

Agricultural.

In this section of our State nearly nine-tenths of the population are farmers, many of whom have been brought up to the business, the majority, however, have followed other pursuits, and coming West, have pre-empted land and settled down to make for themselves and families homes. The latter class, from want of experience and theoretical knowledge, find many obstacles to overcome, and work much to disadvantage. Many persons have an idea that it requires a small amount of brains to make a farmer; a few years experience will convince them of their error. The great fault is perhaps in trying to cultivate too much land, while another is in crossing the land year after year without a liberal supply of plant material in the shape of barnyard manure. Our object however in this place is to call the attention of those of our patrons engaged directly in cultivating the soil to our intention of devoting a portion of our paper to their special interests, and solicit communications from them for publication. You that have had experience can aid the new beginners and add interest to our paper. Our columns are open to all.

Small farms well tillied yield a far greater profit than large ones, the extra expense of labor on the latter consuming too great a proportion of the income. Our farmers generally are reducing the size of their fields, and it is estimated that one third of the land which was broken up seven years ago in Anoka and Sherburne counties is now left idle. This is not mentioned to the detriment of our farmers, but to show that they are getting wisdom.

This season there has been double the quantity of manure spread of any previous year, and our next harvest will show its value. There is no soil that pays better for its use than the sandy lands of this and adjoining counties.

As we have no paper as yet established in our County, I take pleasure in recommending the Anoka Star to your favorable notice. It is published at Anoka, by A. G. SPALDING, Esq., a gentleman worthy of your patronage. His paper is easy of access, its columns open to you all for communications regarding county interests, etc., and as a tide of emigration will follow the Railroad, it is for our interest mutually, to let every one know that a small portion of the Universe is comprised within the limits of our very quiet county. Advertise in the Star, and subscribe liberal—show that you are not lacking in public spirit.

Yours respectfully,
O. H. KELLEY.

We omitted to mention last week the name of the artist who painted our office sign. It is Mr. Lewis Martin, an old resident of our town. If all his acts speak as favorably for him as our sign, he is well recommended to all who need work in his line.

—The draft in this State has been postponed to January 5th.

WAR NEWS.—Army movements this week have not been particularly exciting. Gen. Meade appears to be in motion. Something decisive will soon occur in that quarter.

A dispatch from Mississippi of the 7th says that Gen. Lee commands Chattanooga, and Bragg has been sent to Mobile. Lungstreet has been left in command in Virginia.

Burnside is concentrating his forces at Knoxville, Tennessee.

An excitement prevails along the Canada line in respect to a plot which has been discovered to burn Buffalo and other lake cities. The purpose is to release rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island. A warning has been sent to those towns by the Secretary of war.

By this morning's news the whole of East Tennessee has been captured from Burnside.

Firing upon Fort Sumter was continued on the 9th.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington express the opinion that a war in Europe next year is inevitable.

Massachusetts has gone 10,000 republican majority; New York 20,000, and Wisconsin 20,000. Missouri, says the St. Louis Democrat, has given a Radical majority of 224.

Full election returns are not received from Minnesota.

Our friend O. H. Kelley is a live and intelligent correspondent. We are obliged to him for his communications.

See advertisement of Kelsey & Kelly. They are generous, enterprising citizens, who mean to prosper and help others to do so.

Mr. David Craig has a Furniture establishment. He is ambitious for himself and the town. See his card.

Promo is again deferred.

(Correspondence Northwestern Church.)
St. Paul, Oct. 20, 1893.

Mr. Emory.—The Rev. Mr. Knickerbocker writes on the 15th inst: "Through the earnest appeal of Rev. G. W. DuBois to the Church at large, and the kind and generous response, a debt of \$300 upon Trinity Church, Anoka, was paid off last spring. The few churchmen there felt greatly encouraged that their dear little church was preserved to them and very grateful to their unknown friends. By appointment of the Bishop, Rev. Messrs. Spor and Knickerbocker, the nearest clergymen to them, (though 18 miles distant) have been officiating alternately for them every Sunday afternoon since Easter. These services have been greatly blessed; a good congregation has been gathered together, and several persons are in preparation for holy baptism and confirmation. By the kindness of Rev. J. Lloyd Breck, a new service has recently been furnished the parish. These acts of kindness of friends outside the parish has stimulated the little flock to do something for themselves. The ladies have recently raised \$75 for the purpose of carpeting the chancel and aisle of the church, and have procured a new set of lamps for lighting it for night service. The churchmen of St. Paul and Minneapolis have presented them with a melodeon, at a cost of \$60; so that this young parish has its church out of debt and nearly furnished with all the requirements of church worship. It needs but a font and communion service to be complete. Will not some benevolent heart supply even this lack?"

The church of Gethsemane, Minneapolis, with its parsonage adjoining, has recently been painted, and the church property insured for three years.

"A beautiful stained glass window (memorial) has been ordered from New York for the chancel window of St. Mark's free chapel, Minneapolis."

"Holy Trinity Church, St. Anthony, is to be much improved by the addition of several stained glass windows—the chancel window being the offering of the ladies of the parish."

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THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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SINGING SCHOOL.

The subscriber, (at the request of a number of friends) will open a school for instruction in Vocal Music on Saturday afternoons or other convenient time. This school is designed especially for youth; but older persons will find it to their advantage to attend.

A meeting to organize the class will be held on Tuesday eve, the 17th inst. at 7 o'clock, at the Congregational Church.

Parents and children are requested to attend. He will also instruct an evening class of adults if desired.

(71) H. L. HUBBARD.

THE DRAFT.

The great Draft of the people of Minnesota is ordered to concentrate forthwith at Kelsey and Kelly's Boot and Shoe Depot, where they can be fitted out with the best quality of Boots, Shoes, and Hosiery, as cheap as can be bought in the State.

We have Gent's and Ladies' overcoats, Gent's and Ladies' buck gloves and mittens of various styles and prices, Boys' and Youth's boots, Misses' and Children's shoes.

We feel grateful to the public generally for their liberal patronage, and still intend to pay strict attention to making all kinds of work to order and never to fail of giving satisfaction.

KELSEY & KELLY.
Anoka, Nov. 9, 1893.
S. B. Leathor for sale. 71y

D. P. CRAIG.

Manufacturer of and dealer in
Chairs,
Tables,
Bedsteads, Bureaus,
Stands, Lounge Frames, etc.
All kinds of Furniture made to order, at short notice.
Repairing done neatly and promptly.
Rooms west end of bridge. 71y

Anoka Academy.

The next term of this institution will commence on Tuesday the 24th instant, at
Randolph's Hall.
We shall spare no effort, that our school may rank among the best. For terms and particulars inquire of the subscriber at his residence.
641 LYMAN PALMER, Principal.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly made and executed by Henry Davis and Louisa J. Davis, his wife, of Ramsey county and territory (now state) of Minnesota, mortgagors, now mortgaged to Ira Bidwell, of Adrian and state of Michigan, mortgagee, bearing date the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1892, whereby the said Henry Davis and wife did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Ira Bidwell, his heirs and assigns, the following described tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Ramsey county, (now Anoka county) territory (now state) of Minnesota, to wit: "The southeast quarter (1) of the southeast quarter of section fifteen (15), township thirty-two (32) north of range twenty-two (22), containing forty acres, according to the United States survey, said mortgage contains the usual power of sale to the said mortgagee, and was duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey county in the territory (now state) of Minnesota on the 23d day of A. D. 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m., and was thereupon duly recorded in said office, in book '92' of mortgages, pages 352 and 353.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for two hundred and seventy-two dollars (\$272), bearing even date with said mortgage, and payable one year after date; and there is claimed to be due and actually due and unpaid upon said note and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-two cents (\$376.72).

And no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises above described will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the post office, in the town of Anoka, in the county of Anoka, Minnesota, on Sunday, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, and costs of this foreclosure.

H. H. W. L. L. Mortgagee.
R. F. CROWELL, Attorney for mortgagee. 65th
Dated St. Paul, Oct. 29, 1893.

MISCELLANY.

Mrs. Prindle's Soliloquy.

BY ELIZABETH BOYTON.

It kind seems to me tonight,
While darning these stockings by candle-light,
That I ain't quite the woman I used to be,
Since I let old Prindle marry me;
Because I was so much afraid
Of living and dying an old maid!

I always used to be dressed so neat,
My hair was smooth, my temper sweet;
I have learned to scold, seldom brush my hair,
And don't care a pin about what I wear;
And wonder that ever I was afraid
Of living and dying an old maid!

How lonely that Prindle contrives to snore—
Was man ever before so great a bore?
It really, sometimes, appears to me,
He means to be hateful as he can be;
But, then, I no longer need be afraid
Of living and dying an old maid!

He smokes and chews, and has many a trick
Disgusting enough to make one sick;
And it used to me, and among the rest,
He dotes on onions, which I detest;
But, perhaps, it's better than being afraid
Of living and dying an old maid!

And then the young ones—such graceless imps—
Tom squints, Jack stutters, and Finch limps
On two club feet; they fight and swear
Through dirt, tell lies, and their trousers tear.
Oh, no! I shall never more be afraid
Of living and dying an old maid!

Perhaps, if I'd married some other man,
My life in a different course had ran;
But what could I do when my other leaver
All waited, and waited, and didn't move?
And I was getting so much afraid
Of living and dying an old maid!

There's sister Sally is forty-five,
And just the happiest soul alive,
With no stupid husband to annoy and perplex,
Or quarrelsome children to harass and vex.
But why was I ever so much afraid
Of living and dying an old maid!

How she pities me! and it makes me mad,
For well I remember how grieved and sad
She looked, when she told me that, in my life,
I'd repent if I did become Prindle's wife;
And I told her I was so much afraid
Of living and dying an old maid!

The following communication was
designed for last week's paper, but was
haunted in too late for insertion:

For the Anoka Star. SPIRITUALISM—DR. MAYHEW'S LECTURES.

MR. EDITOR:—The people of Anoka
have this week enjoyed a rare oppor-
tunity of learning something of modern
Spiritualism from one of its ablest ad-
vocates. The Doctor has been in the
field some ten or twelve years, and is
possessed of a fund of valuable infor-
mation upon this and kindred subjects,
which he communicates in an easy and
pleasant manner. The writer heard
only the last two of the lectures, and
will not do them the injustice of at-
tempting even a brief abstract. Clear,
concise, and reverent of the Scriptures,
the speaker seemed to enlist both the
judgment and sympathy of his hearers,
and carry them along with him to his
own conclusions.

The closing lecture was a grand ef-
fort. Without the use of harsh epithets,
and in a gentlemanly and Chris-
tian manner, the speaker took up, one
by one, all the objections urged against
Spiritualism, from the arguments of the
Beechers and Malan to the vulgar
cant about insanity, free-love, &c., and
blew them away as with a breath. He
maintained that the religious sects, in
their effort to overthrow modern Spir-
itualism, were in reality aiming a blow
at all miracles and all revelation; that
while they despised these modern spir-
itual phenomena, which were testified to
by unimpeachable witnesses, they
weakened the evidence of miracles
resting upon similar authority, which
were performed eighteen hundred years
ago.

But detached portions can give no
idea of the whole argument; therefore
we pause. The Doctor proposes an-
other visit. We bespeak for him a
candid hearing by every inquirer after
the truth. It is certainly a better
way to learn the tenets of any sect
from the teachings of its professors,
rather than from the representations of
its adversaries. Progress.

GEN. GRANGER AND THE NEGRO SENTINEL.

There is a negro recruiting office on
Cedar street, Nashville, at the door of
which stands a negro sentinel with his
musket. A number of persons stand
ing around, on the 3d instant, took a
considerable interest in noting the
conduct of officers who passed by. The
sentinel saluted every officer who came
along, and received the usual recogni-
tion. At last General Granger was
espied riding up the street, accompan-
ied by a lady, and he immediately be-
came the focus of all eyes. What would
he do? Would he return the salutation
of the sentinel of African lineage? He
did. Returning shortly after by him-
self, the sentinel saluted him the sec-
ond time. The General paused, put
him through a brief lesson in the man-
ual, and when he brought him to "pre-
sent arms," saluted him and departed.
We hope this example of the worthy
General will not be lost on the lesser
lights who appeared to be afraid that
the negro will get upon an equality
with them, or they with the negro, who
don't exactly know which, and who
are shocked at the propriety of putting
arms in the hands of men of color.—
(Nashville Union.)

A BACKWOODS SERMON.

The Rev. J. H. Aughey, in his,
"Iron Furnace"—a narrative of his
experience and sufferings in rebellion—
gives the following report of a ser-
mon which was delivered by an un-
lettered preacher in Mississippi:

"My brothering and sisters, I air a
ignorant man, fullered the plow all
my life, and never rubbed agin any
college. As I said afore, I'm ignor-
ant; and I thank God for it. (Both-
er Jones responded, amen, yer ort to
be very thankful, fur yer yer ignor-
ant.") Well, I'm agin all high larnt
fellers what preaches grammar and
Greek fur a thousand dollars a year.
They preaches fur the money and
they gits it, and that's all they git.
They've got so high-larnt they con-
tradict Scripeter, what plainly tells
us that the sun rises and sets. They
says it don't, but that the yearth
whirls round like clay to the seal.
What ud come of the water in the
wells of it did? Woden't it all spill
out and leave em dry, and whar'd
we be? I may say to them as the
sarpent s'ld into David, 'Much lean-
ing hath made thee mad.'"

"When I preaches, I never takes a
text till I git in'er the pulpit; then I
preaches a plain sarment what even
women can under-tand. I never
premeditates, but what is given to
me in that same hour, that I sez.
Now I'm a gwine ter open the Bible,
and the first verse I sees I'm a gwine
to take it for a text (suing the action
to the word, he opened the Bible and
commenced reading and spelling to-
gether), Man is f-e-a-r-f-u-l-l-y—fear-
fully—and w-o-n-d-e-r-f-u-l-l-y—won-
derfully—m-a-d-e—mad—(pronoun-
ced mad). Well, it's a qu-r text, but
I said I's a gwine to preach from it,
and I'm a gwine to do it. In the
first place, I'll divide my sarment into
three heads. Fust and foremost, I
show you that man will git mad;

second that sometimes he'll git fear-
fully mad; and thirdly and lastly,
when that's lots of things to vex and
pester him, he'll git fearfully and
wonderfully mad. And in the applica-
tion I'll show you that good men
sometimes gits mad; for the Possle
David hussell who wrote the text got
mad and called all men liars and cus-
sed his enemies, wishen 'em to go
down quick into hell; and Noah, he
got t'e, and cussed his nigger boy
Ham just like some drunken masters
now cusses his niggers. But Noah
and David repented, and all on us
what gits mad must repent or the
devil 'll git us."

QUALMS OF CONSCIENCE.

The London Times confesses that
the conduct of the English Govern-
ment toward the United States is
more worthy of the Algerines than a
Christian nation. It is ready to ad-
mit the existence of a popular senti-
ment that the construction and sale
of such ships as the Alabama ought
not to be allowed by law. But it
distinctly bases its opinion on the
ground of self-interest. In a recent
editorial it talks in this strain:

We have only to ask ourselves
what our feeling would have been if,
while we were blockading the Rus-
sian port during the Crimean War,
some neutral state had furnished the
Russian Government with cruisers
enough to close the sea against our
commerce. Of course, we should
never have allowed them such a
range as the Alabama has enjoyed,
but some day or other even we, with
our enormous navy, may find our
hands too full. It is not our interest
to allow such a precedent to be es-
tablished for the first time, if it does
not exist already, nor to connive at
its extension, if it has any existence.
Of all the doubts which the question
contains we ought to give ourselves
the benefit, and our interests, as it
happens, coincide on this occasion
with the desires of the Federal
States.

We do not think it morally right
that ships like the Alabama should
leave our ports for such service as
that on which they are engaged.
We do not wish to see any more of
them sail on the like errand, though
the Unionists have themselves main-
ly to thank for the mischief which
these cruisers have been permitted to
work. We are even disposed to
think that if the Foreign Enlistment
act is not comprehensive enough to
prevent such dealings, it might be
advantageously made so, but our au-
thorities can only administer the law
as it stands.

The Times evidently begins to
dread the hour of reckoning which
looms up portentously above the
wavering fortunes of the rebellion.

To CLEAN KNIVES.—One of the best
substances for cleaning knives and
forks is charcoal, reduced to a fine
powder and applied in the same man-
ner as brickdust is used. This is a
recent and valuable discovery.

MR. LINCOLN ON INTEMPER- ANCE IN THE ARMY.

A delegation of the Sons of Tem-
perance visited the President Sept.
29th, and presented an address on the
suppression of intemperance in the
army, to which the President replied
as follows:

When he was a young man, long
ago, before the Sons of Temperance,
as an organization, had an existence,
he, in a humble way, made temper-
ance speeches, and he thought he
might say that, to this day, he had
never by his example belied what he
then said. As to the suggestions for
the purpose of the advancement of
the cause of temperance in the army
he could not respond to them. To
prevent intemperance in the army is
the aim of a great part of the rules
and articles of war. It is part of the
law of the land, and was so, he pre-
sumed, long ago, to dismiss officers
for drunkenness. He was not sure
that, consistently with the public
service, more could be done than has
been done. All therefore, he could
promise was to have a copy of the
address submitted to the principal
departments, and have it considered
with care. Here is one who was all
devotion to the girl he loved only a
few years ago. If half that he then
said was true, she had it in her power
to kill him, or at least drive him to de-
spair by refusing to entertain his suit.
He was envious of the zephyrs that
toyed with her tresses, and would have
one down upon his knees for the
privilege of kissing the tips of her fin-
gers. But all this is changed now.
He provides his wife with the comforts
of life, and treats her with respect;
but his bearing towards her is reserv-
ed, and coldly formal. He is so full of
business that he hardly finds time to
kiss his children, or to repeat in the
ears of his wife the tender words he
was once so fond of uttering. He takes
it for granted that she will understand
that he loves her, or at least that he
regards her as an excellent wife and
mother. This man does not intend to
treat his wife unkindly, but he is a
poor specimen of a husband, and fails
utterly to keep in his spirit and true
intent the vow by which he bound him-
self to love, comfort and honor his
wife as long as they both should live.
These severely practical men, out of
whom the world has sucked all senti-
ment and poetry, till they are as pro-
saic as a multiplication table, are the
cause of a great deal of suffering, and
have many sins to answer for.

OUR DAUGHTERS.

Some writer says—"Our daughters
do not 'grow up' at all now-a-days;
they grow all sorts of ways, as crook-
ed as crooked sticks."

Our girls hardly get sunshine enough
to grow at all. Indeed, many wo-
men among us never could have fully
got their growth, else why are they
such tiny morsels, looking as if a puff
from old Keweenaw would blow them
away? We need to turn our girls out
of doors—that is the long and short of
it. In never will be good for any
thing until we do. The boys knock
around and get oxygen enough to ex-
pand their lungs, broaden their chests
and paint their faces with health's own
hue; but our lazy, lady daughters! Al-
tho there is the burden that breaks
down the mother's heart. How are
they, so frail, and sensitive, and deli-
cate, ever to get along in this rough
world? Mother, you must bestir your-
self quickly, or they will surely be as
useful as your gloomiest imagination
can paint them. You are responsible
mainly for making them so tender.
Protect them suitably from the weath-
er, and send them out of doors. The
pure air will brace up their nostrings,
strengthen the weak lungs, and a
good good gust of wind will in time
sweep away the ill-nature and peevish
spirit which, sitting forever in idleness
in a luxurious home will not fail to en-
gender.

The next thing you should do for
your daughter is to give her some do-
mestic employment. If you keep a
dozen servants, your duty to her re-
mains the same. No one can be hap-
py or qualified to make others so, who
has no useful work to do. Besides
this, she must learn sometime, or she
will be poorly qualified for ever being
at the head of an establishment of her
own. No one in this country can rely
upon always having good, trained do-
mestics in her house. The best require
some instruction, are liable to leave
you from sickness or other causes, and
any household is in a pitiable condition
where the mistress is not equal for such
an emergency.—[Arthur's Magazine.]

EGGS IN WINTER.—A Frenchman, M.
de Sora, has discovered the secret of
making hens lay eggs every day in
the year by feeding them on horseflesh.
The fact that hens do not lay eggs in
winter as well as in summer is well
known, and the simple reason appears
to be that they do not get the supply
of meat in winter which they readily
obtain in the warm season, by scratch-
ing the ground for worms and insects.
M. de Sora was aware of these facts,
and set himself earnestly at the con-
struction of a lencry which should be
productive twelve months in the year.
He soon ascertained that a certain
quantity of raw mince meat given regu-
larly with other food, produced the
desired result; and commencing only
with some three hundred hens, he
found that they averaged the first year
some twenty five dozen eggs each in
three hundred and sixty-five days.
To supply this great consumption of
meat, M. de Sora availed himself of
the constant supply of superannuated
and disabled horses from the stables of
Paris.

—A sour temper bites ugly lines
into one's face like aquafortis.

COPPERHEAD HOGS.

The Howard (Id.) Tribune tells a
good story of an old lady named Woods,
living near Greentown, who, having
lost two sons in the Union army, is
rather less inclined than she might
otherwise be to tolerate disloyal dem-
onstrations in her presence. As a
waggon load of Copperheads were re-
turning from the Convention at Koko-
mo last Friday, they passed Mrs.
Woods's house just as she was carrying
out a pail of slop' to her h-gs. The
Copperheads, looking straight at her,
to show that they meant the demon-
stration for her, hurrahed for Vallandigham.
She considering that the shout
thrown at her was quite as filthy and
a good deal more disgraceful than the
slop in her bucket, concluded that she
couldn't make a more equal return
than to give them the slop, and she did,
throwing the whole bucket full over
them. The right hogs got it, if those
in the pen did lose their supper. Any
set of men who will insult a woman,
and especially one who has put her
heart's blood into the cause of her
country, by shouting for a traitor pur-
posely to annoy her, deserves a worse
dose than hog slop.

MARRIAGE.

What a change marriage makes
with many men. Here is one who was
all devotion to the girl he loved only a
few years ago. If half that he then
said was true, she had it in her power
to kill him, or at least drive him to de-
spair by refusing to entertain his suit.
He was envious of the zephyrs that
toyed with her tresses, and would have
one down upon his knees for the
privilege of kissing the tips of her fin-
gers. But all this is changed now.
He provides his wife with the comforts
of life, and treats her with respect;
but his bearing towards her is reserv-
ed, and coldly formal. He is so full of
business that he hardly finds time to
kiss his children, or to repeat in the
ears of his wife the tender words he
was once so fond of uttering. He takes
it for granted that she will understand
that he loves her, or at least that he
regards her as an excellent wife and
mother. This man does not intend to
treat his wife unkindly, but he is a
poor specimen of a husband, and fails
utterly to keep in his spirit and true
intent the vow by which he bound him-
self to love, comfort and honor his
wife as long as they both should live.
These severely practical men, out of
whom the world has sucked all senti-
ment and poetry, till they are as pro-
saic as a multiplication table, are the
cause of a great deal of suffering, and
have many sins to answer for.

FASHION.

What a slavery it makes the life of
a person of moderate means, who en-
deavors to keep up with the change of
fashion. With those who are able to
lay the old aside, and dash boldly into
the new, the case is different; though
whether it is laudable for them to em-
ploy their substance thus, is a matter
to be questioned. But they at least
escape the worry and wear and tear of
mind, and body, and spirits, attendant
upon the scramble to keep up with
the march of fashion by those who have
not the means of transportation. How na-
tural I have seen subjected to this slav-
ery, altering perhaps a cloak and bon-
net that varied very slightly from the
fashion, and just as they had got fairly
armed and equipped in their new rig,
fashion, capricious dame! waves her
potent wand, and—presto, change!
—the cloak, eked down with so much
labor, and an expenditure of ingenuity
that might possibly have been applied
to better purpose, must hoist sail
again, barely covering the shoulders
—that garment which had been pro-
nounced so graceful by all female be-
holders having "just the right swing."
So the bonnet that had just been
"poked up" perhaps, must be brought
to the milliner's block again, and unde-
go a partial decapitation, at the Pro-
crustean decree of fashion. And so it
goes on, this "perpetual rolling up,
and perpetual rolling down."

What a quiet satire was contained
in the answer of Franklin to a friend's
question, why he was herrying home
so fast—"I have bought a new bonnet
for my daughter," said the sage, "and
fear the fashion may change before I
reach there."—[Arthur's Magazine.]

HOW TO DRAW TEA.—A few years
since, the writer took tea with a rela-
tive, and was delighted with the qual-
ity of the beverage. Upon inquiry, it
proved that the article was from the
same package used by another friend,
whose tea always tasted miserably,
and the difference was wholly owing
to the methods used in its preparation.
The last named person followed the
usual plan of pouring boiling water
upon the tea, which causes the most
of the aroma to escape with the steam.
The other friend adopted the following
process, which I have since practiced,
and would recommend: Pour tepid
or cold water enough on the tea to
cover it, place it on the stove-hearth,
top of a tea-kettle, or any place where
it will be a warm, but not enough so
as to cause the aroma to escape in
steam. Let it remain half an hour,
then pour on boiling water, and bring
to the table.

—Russia has established a post
route from St. Petersburg to Pekin.
It takes two months and a half to go
over it, and trips are made bi-monthly.

REBEL BRUTALITIES.

We have to add one other credible
account to the horrible catalogue of
rebel cruelties to Union prisoners. The
recent reports of starvation and other
sufferings which our men are compelled
to endure in Richmond receive the most
palpable and appalling confirmation in
the arrival at Annapolis, of one hun-
dred and eighty one paroled prisoners,
dying of hunger and exposure. Eight
died on the boat, coming up. More
than a third of the rest, say the sur-
geons, are beyond help from nourish-
ment or medicine—must helplessly die
because they were denied food and
shelter while prisoners of war in rebel
hands. And the whole number of these
men were in such a condition of weak-
ness and disease that they had to be
sent to the hospitals—every man of
them.

We are past wondering at these
atrocities. We only wonder when
they are not committed. The record
of this war is so hideously full of them,
that they are no longer to be excused
or accounted for as exceptional barbar-
ities. From Bull Run down to Chick-
amauga, we believe there is no battle-
field which has not been crimsoned by
the rules of civilized warfare are far
more often savagely violated than de-
cently observed by the Rebels. Grant
if you please that something is to be
pardoned in the heat of battle—though
the men to whom it is to be pardoned
are the men who call themselves the
"chivalry" of America. But though
you grant that a thousand times over,
it does not touch the case of the slow
tortures persistently, systematically
inflicted on many, many thousands of
Union prisoners, some of whom have
died under the torture, and some of
whom yet live to tell the tale. The
"Libby Prison" in Richmond has long
been a name of horror at the North, but
we believe the hundredth part of the
truth about it and about other Rebel
dungeons is not yet publicly known.
Much of it will always remain so, or
will be the obscure tradition of separ-
ate villages and homesteads all over
the country to which sufferers have re-
turned; but enough will pass into his-
tory to cover its perpetrators with in-
famy forever, and to remind posterity
that a people once brutalized by Slav-
ery have forfeited their civilization and
humanity, as well as their regard for
justice and for honor.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

SLAVERY DEAD IN TENNES- SEE.

What Governor Thomas says of
slavery in Maryland is equally so of
slavery in Tennessee. No slave here
can be compelled to work for his own
er against his will, nor can a slave
be made to remain with his owner
unless he chooses to do so. When-
ever a slave is dissatisfied with his
home he walks off, as freely as a
black man would in a Northern State
or Europe. In Tennessee the slave
code is dead; and the master has no
longer absolute control over the body
and limbs of his former bondsman.
We doubt whether any slaveholder
in Tennessee has faith enough in the
restoration of the system of compul-
sory labor, to give one hundred dol-
lars, in good money for the best ne-
gro among us.—[Nashville Union.]

SLAVES DECLARED FREE IN CUBA.
—Many rebels, in order to secure
the value of their slave property,
have quietly sent their chattels to
Cuba; but this dernier resort has failed
of them, as through the instrument-
ality of Mr. Savage, our able consul,
many of these slaves have been set
free. It is a law of Spain that any
slave brought from the continent or
adjoining isles becomes free the mo-
ment he touches the soil of Cuba. It
is the same in the case of a slave be-
ing taken from Cuba to Spain not-
withstanding.

beastly means when our forces cap-
tured Little Rock, Arkansas, found
himself among the Yankees when he
got sober, and remarked that it beat
him Van Winkle that a man couldn't
go to sleep in the Confederate States
without waking up in the United
States.

—The Chief of Police of Cincinnati
thinks that he has discovered a con-
spiracy to burn that city. The first in-
formation he received was through a
letter which was taken out of the Post
Office by mistake, opened and read.
The plan of conspiracy was to divide
the city into four sections, and set fire
to each simultaneously.

—The old French residents the of
American Bottom, who observe the
signs closely, say this is to be the
coldest winter that has been known
for many years.

—Mr. Beecher says, there are many
persons who think that Sunday is a
sponge with which to wipe out the sins
of the week.

—Mrs. Frances Trollope, whose work
on the 'Domestic Manners of the Amer-
icans' caused her to be more generally
than favorably known in this country,
has recently died at Florence.

—The condition of the rebel cur-
rency has become so alarming that
its importance has risen even above
the excitement of military move-
ments, in every quarter of rebellion.

[Communicated.] FUMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DIS- EASE. A CARD. TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to
health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy,
after having suffered several years with a severe
lung affection, and that dread disease, Consump-
tion—is anxious to make known to his fellow suf-
ferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the
prescription used (free of charge) with the direc-
tions for preparing and using the same, which
they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Ath-
ma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only ob-
ject of the advertisement in sending the Prescription
is to benefit the afflicted, and spread the infor-
mation which he conceives to be invaluable; and
he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it
will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please ad-
dress
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg.

3-4m Kings County, New York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

We are now receiving our large and complete
stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, GROCERIES, &c.,

And we invite all buyers to call and examine our
stock. A beautiful stock of
Dress Goods, Shawls, Flirts,

Drawers, Mittens,
and Bradley's celebrated make of Hosiery—
one worth two of any other.
Remember that you can buy as good Goods and
at as low prices of us at Anoka as in the State.
Remember that we bought low, and all goods
are warranted as represented.
Call and see our excellent Black Tea at \$1.
We would quote more prices, but it would
make our neighbors feel bad, and might send a
rush from St. Paul and Minneapolis, which we do
not wish.
J. O. MCCONNELL & CO.

THE INDEPENDENT.

This Weekly Religious, Literary and Family
Journal, edited by
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
REV. JOSIAH LEAVITT, D. D.,
AND THOMAS TILTON,
Is issued in the same form and at the same low
price of

Two Dollars

Per Annum, notwithstanding the great advance
in white paper.

IT FURNISHES ITS READERS:
Fair and thoughtful editorial discussions of
the most important facts, occurrences and inter-
ests of this nation and the world.
A comprehensive record of facts, men and
movements of the Religious World.
A full and careful weekly history of the pro-
gress of the rebellion.
Ample chronicles of the important general
news, home and foreign.
Fair and careful accounts of new books; made
on the express principle of serving as a safe
guide to buyers.
Interesting correspondence from Washington,
from the West, from the Army, from abroad.
Six columns a week of carefully selected mat-
ter for Family Reading; being prose and poetry,
suited to interest both the Old and Young.
A full chronicle of the progress of business
and of the current prices of merchandise, prod-
uce, and live stock in New York City.
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COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL ARTICLE,
embracing the latest and most reliable infor-
mation in regard to the money-market, trade, com-
merce and business generally. In this depar-
tment The Independent has secured a valuable
reputation for fairness, boldness, and for discus-
sing all secular topics from the highest moral
stand-point.

ONE SERMON EVERY WEEK,
by Henry Ward Beecher.

The following eminent writers are special con-
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Terms.—\$2 per annum, paid in advance. Spec-
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I E W INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

PRESIDENT Lincoln's Grand March, with the
most beautiful vignette that has yet been pub-
lished; Music by Helmsmuller, leader of the 22d
Regiment and, 50 cents. Our Generals'—
Quick-step, with vignette of 35 of our Gen-
erals; Music by Graflia, leader of the 7th Regiment
Band, 50 cents. The Seven Sons' Galop, Laura
Keane's Waltz, 25 cents each. Comic Schottische,
25 cents; all by Baker. Music Box Galop by
Herrings, 35 cents. Union Waltz, La Grassa, 25
cents. Volunteer Polka, Goldbeck, 25 cents.
Spirit Polka, General Scott's Farewell Grand
March, Parkhurst, 25 cents each. Star Spangled
Banner, brilliant variations by Prof. Cull, 40 cts.
All of which are pronounced by good judges to
be fine productions.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—I will be true to you;
A penny for your thoughts; Little Jenny Dow;
Better times are coming; I dream of my mother
and home; Merry little birds are we, and why
have my loved ones gone; by Stephen C. Foster.
Shall we know each other there, by the Rev. B.
Lowry. Pleasant words for all, by J. Roberts.—
There is a beautiful world, by I. M. Holmes.—
These songs will be very popular. Price 25 cents
each; mailed free. Shall we know each other
there, Where Liberty dwells in my country, the
14th time, (a revival hymn) and shall we meet be-
yond the river, are published in cheap form for
choirs and Sunday schools; price 3 cents each,
27 cents per dozen, \$2 per hundred; postage one
cent. Published by

HORACE WATERS, Agt.,
481 Broadway, New York.

LIVERY STABLE.

ANOKA, MINN.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the
citizens of Anoka and vicinity, they have now
completed their arrangements, whereby party's
of pleasure or those who would enjoy the riding
of spirited and fleet nags, they can now be ac-
commodated at the shortest notice. Among the
list of the blooded race may be found the Grey
Eagle, Washington Bearer, Rodney Parker and the
well renowned Fanny of the West.
Give us a call and we'll promise none shall go
away dissatisfied. Office at Eastman's Hotel.
FOSTER & MENON, Proprietors,
Anoka, Feb'y 15th, 1862.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

WANTED!

Immediately, in the Town of Anoka, several real business men, of various kinds—Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Cabinet Makers, Sash, Door and Blind Makers, Wheelwrights, Blacksmiths, one Physician, and a Druggist—(all Temperance men)—who, if they will settle here, invest capital, and *advertise*, will do well. We have ample water power, a good surrounding country, and the Railroad is close upon us. Under these circumstances shall we not awake to some life and ambition?

THANKS-GIVING.—This is the last issue of our paper before Thanksgiving. We wish all our readers the very best time they can have on that day. It is a holiday many of us have been accustomed to in dear New England, and which is there always looked forward to with delightful anticipations, by old and young. Our memory goes back to the "old times" of our youth, when the loved ones of every family made this a day of joyful greetings. We need such an occasion here. It will strengthen that love and affection for one another which is the only bond of unity that is of any value, and though our people hail from various quarters, and are divided into sects and parties, they will feel more truly as brothers, sisters, neighbors and friends. Tears will be shed for loved ones fallen in battle; but this will not be without a chastening and purifying influence upon the heart. Give thanks forever more!

THE RAILROAD PUSHING ALONG.—There is, no doubt, iron enough up to finish the Railroad to Anoka. We are told it is being laid as fast as possible. The officers of the road were to be here this week to locate our Depot. A turntable is in the course of construction.

Pity that people who are too poor to take their own town paper, should be humbugged into paying for "double vision glasses" several times their real value.

Welcome to correspondents, for the discussion of all subjects.

For the Anoka star.
Spisitualism—Reply to "Progress."

MR. EDITOR:—In the comments of "Progress" on Dr. Mayhew's Lectures on Spiritualism, he says, "It is certainly a better way to learn the tenets of any sect from the teachings of its professors, rather than from the representations of its adversaries."

This is a logical conclusion, and if "Progress" had made a practical application of this rule in his own investigations of creeds, he would hardly have arrived at the conclusion that the Christian Church was engaged in a crusade against the Bible.

He says, Dr. Mayhew's "closing lecture was a grand effort." And to substantiate his proposition, he goes on to tell us what he (the Dr.) did say in this wise: "He maintained that the religious sects, in their effort to overthrow modern Spiritualism, were in reality aiming a blow at all miracles and all revelation; that while they despised these modern spiritual phenomena which were testified to by unimpeachable witnesses, they weakened the evidence of miracles resting upon similar authority, which were performed eight hundred years ago."

In this we have the substance of the Dr.'s last grand effort. That he may have spoken eloquently and with force, using chaste and even beautiful language, we will not doubt; but it appears to us that, like a magnanimous but unwary physician, he is inhaling death while attempting to impart life—he is learning error while engaged in teaching what he calls truth—while ostensibly imparting the gifts and graces of heavenly wisdom and christian love, he is wistfully listening with

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I.

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1863.

NUMBER 8.

unchastened sense to philosophic fancies, to melodies and minstrelsy founded on heathenish mythology.

We find him, (according to Progress) in elaborate exhortation, giving sanction to some mystical vagaries of which he seems to be an ardent disciple. It is a well established principle in philosophy, that any system founded in truth will harmonize in all its parts with every other truth, from whatever well that other truth may be drawn; and Dr. Mayhew seems to have understood this when he found it necessary to assume that modern Spiritualism in all its phenomena is based upon evidence similar in authority to that which declares the working of miracles by Christ and his apostles. If this proposition was a truth of itself, there would be no conflict between modern Spiritualism and the Christian church. But unfortunately, the correctness of the assumption is doubted. On this point we may have occasion to write at some future time, after "Progress" shall have answered a few questions we propose to ask.

Of Spiritualism we say in all candor we know nothing except as we have learned "from its professors"; but from all we could ever glean from that source we are forced to the conclusion that it is a system of evil, and only evil, whose object is to drag down the church from its high resting place upon the arm of the Divine Helper, to a help less dependence upon an ignorant, selfish infidelity. We think we can trace at every step of modern Spiritualism, the palsying spirit of heathenism amalgamating with the very soul of Anti-Christ; diffusing mysticism where should ever beam meridian truth, suggesting to simple, or depraved, (or perhaps aspiring) devotees its first crude thoughts of holy mysteries, of gates and keys of heaven, and infallible responses, and divine oracles from human lips, until the sacred volume of God's revealed will is superseded and proscribed.

Does "Progress" ask where we learned all these wonderful things? We repeat, from the professors of modern Spiritualism.

My duty to myself and the Christian church constrains me to speak thus plainly, when I notice the ingenuity with which infidelity is presenting itself to the young and inconsiderate of our land. I can have no sympathy with any system or class of whom I am compelled to say, "They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him;" or in other words, who would rob Christ of his divine attributes.

But in order to understand whether a system is holy in its ends and aims, we must submit it to a severe test. There is a standard which cannot err—a standard by which every doubt may be removed. We propose to try Spiritualism by this test, through "Progress," who if not a Spiritualist in full fellowship, is at least one of its advocates. With the private character or views of "Progress" or Dr. Mayhew, we have no contest to make, but when any one assumes the work of enlightening the public, his public addresses become at once public property, to be scrutinized and criticized *ad libitum*.

According to "Progress," the Dr., in his last grand effort, stated that the evidences of Spiritualism in all its phenomena are of similar authority with the evidences of the working of miracles eighteen hundred years ago. Now will "Progress" please inform us, whether or not modern Spiritualists believe that the authors of the record of miracles performed by Christ and his apostles were directly inspired by God to make that record. If answered affirmatively, do they believe the same respecting the recorders of modern spiritual phenomena? If not the authority is not similar.

Do modern Spiritualists believe that the Bible in all its parts is the inspired revelation of God to man? Do they believe that Christ was the Son of God, equal in all his attributes with God the Father? Do they believe that the so-called evangelical churches of the present day are founded upon principles according with the direct precepts of Christ and his apostles?

My object in propounding the above interrogatories will be made known to "Progress" in due time, should he favor us with a reply to them through the STAR.

Yours respectfully,

PHILO.

For the Anoka Star.
COMPROMISE—REPLY TO E. T. ALLING.

MR. EDITOR:—I proposed, two or three weeks since, to notice the article of E. T. Alling on "Compromise with Run-sellings," which appeared in the STAR. I find myself, however, so much engaged with the every day accumulation of business, that I cannot give it that extended notice which I would desire to do. But let it suffice for the present for me to say—no compromise between Right and Wrong under any circumstances.

Let any one read E. T. A.'s article, and set down for me a hearty "amen" to every sentiment contained in it, with a single exception—which exception I may, at some future time, notice more fully.

Yours,

PHILO.

For the Anoka Star.
U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

MR. EDITOR:—This noble institution, by a Circular published in the religious and secular press of the country, calls for means to enable it to benefit and save the noble defenders of our country. The following extracts from the Circular will show what the society is doing:

We have sent into the field 1200 delegates, ministers and laymen, who have labored each from three to twelve weeks, without pay, ministering to the wants of the sick, the wounded, and the dying. They have distributed stores, clothing, and delicacies valued at \$500,000. They have given away 450,000 Testaments, 1,300,000 religious papers, 100,000 Magazines, 750,000 small books for the knapsack, 400,000 Psalms and Hymn Books, and 18,000,000 pages of Tracts. In all our extended lines, they go, preaching Christ in camp and hospital, to sick and well, and ministering in material comfort, relieving the wants, and mitigating the suffering of our noble soldiers.

Contributions of clothing, and comforts, as well as money, are needed.

The Commission requests, that on Thanksgiving Day collections be taken in all the Churches of the land, for this labor of love. Let not Anoka be behind other towns in this good work.

Of course the day will be observed by our Churches. Let all go in obedience to the request of the President, and go prepared to do something for the soldiers.

Yours truly,

L.—.

PALMER'S VINEGAR.—We have just received a generous gift of this excellent vinegar, from our friend B. K. Watson, of Saint Paul. We are thankful for such a Thanksgiving present, and shall endeavor to make the best use of it. Moreover, we recommend to the merchants and people of Anoka, Palmer's Patent Vinegar, manufactured by C. C. Lewis & Co., No 4 Sibley Street, St. Paul.

The following testimonial in respect to its quality is from an eminent chemist, of Chicago:

MR. JOHN PALMER:—Six: I have submitted to careful chemical examination the several specimens of your vinegar which were selected by myself, from several casks of the article, ready for the market, and am happy to certify to its entire freedom from all mineral acids or other articles frequently used to adulterate vinegar. I have also tested the strength of an average specimen, and find it to contain 6.5 per cent. of real vinegar, the standard commercial strength containing but 5 per cent.; your vinegar will accordingly bear diluting one-third with water and still have the usual strength.

My examination of your apparatus warrants me in stating that the process is an improvement of the ordinary mode of rapidly manufacturing vinegar, and being based on scientific principles, insures the rapid production of a pure and healthy article.

Yours respectfully,

JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.

Some people in Saint Paul are experimenting on the use of peat for fuel, of which there are said to be vast quantities near at hand. Should it be found a valuable substitute for wood, it will check the speculation in that article which has borne so heavily on the poor of that city the past year.

WAR NEWS.—The bombardment of Sumter continues, and the Fort is gradually becoming a pile of ruins.

There is nothing very important yet from the Potomac. Meade seems to have accomplished little yet, and Lee is said to have fallen back to Hanover Junction.

Burnside has been attacked by rebels, and after a severe engagement, compelled to fall back one third of a mile to a stronger position.

Gen. Washburne has been badly whipped by rebels in Louisiana.

Organized rebel forces are reported cleaned out of the new State of Western Virginia.

COTTON CULTURE ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

THE SYSTEM OF LEASED PLANTATIONS.

Report of Adjutant General Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1863.

The following report has been received from Adjutant General Thomas: Natchez, Miss., Oct. 15, 1863.

Sir:—I recently passed a few days at Goodrich's Landing, La., fifty miles above Vicksburg, my purpose being to ascertain the condition of leased plantations, to what extent the cultivation of cotton has been carried on, and especially to know whether the cultivation of plantations could not be carried on as well by hired freemen as by slaves.

The gathering of cotton is now in full operation, and it may be too soon to report fully the result, but facts in my possession are sufficient for a judgment on the experiment, as previously reported.

The season had advanced fully two months beyond the time cotton should have been planted, which was unavoidable, although the system was put in operation as soon after my coming to this country as was possible.

The lessees therefore labored under great disadvantage in this respect, for most of them had just run the furrow to plant seed, then plant corn, relying on subsequent time to break up the ground between the furrows of cotton and exterminate the weeds.

The necessity of withdrawing troops from Louisiana to augment the force operating against Vicksburg, left this line of plantations, some sixty in all, without adequate protection, when the rebels made an attack on Miliken's Bend, where they were signally defeated, and made raids on plantations, scattering and driving off negroes and stock.

This occurred at a time when it was important to cultivate crops. Some time elapsed before the hands could be collected, and they were induced to recommence work. The consequence was that fully one-half of the crops were not worked at all, and in other cases where some work was done the weeds and plants had to grow up together, the ill weeds overlapping the cotton plant.

The army worm attacked all late cotton, destroying from a quarter to a half of the crops. Still, under all these disadvantages, not one of the lessees will lose money, but all derive a profit.

I know that they are satisfied with this experiment. All desire to release for another year. The negro lessees of whom there are some fifteen, will make from four to five bales up to, in one case, 150; and it is a fact that the cotton they have raised for themselves, owing to its better cultivation, is of a higher grade than that of the white lessees. Some of the negroes have cultivated by themselves and families, whilst others have employed their fellow-freedmen. The freedmen have worked for wages according to the scale fixed upon by the Board of Commissioners, and at a higher rate, I understand, than was adopted in the Department of the Gulf. They have been well and more abundantly fed than they were when held in slavery.

Schools have been established upon plantations. Lessees have felt it their duty, by every proper means, to cultivate this unfortunate race. As a general rule they prefer Northern men, whom they regard as their friends, to working with Southerners, even if their former owners; and I hazard nothing in saying, that the net proceeds on a crop by a northerner who has paid his hands wages, will exceed that of a Southerner who has cultivated by slaves, the number of acres being the same in both cases.

Those employed have thus been of no expense to the Government, and have supported themselves and families. They are perfectly contented, and look forward with hope to their future elevation of character.

The Massachusetts Legislature has just convened, in extra session. Gov. Andrew recommends that instead of bounties to volunteers regular monthly wages be paid, and a bill to give \$20 per month has already been introduced.

and look forward with hope to their future elevation of character.

The experiment was adopted hastily, and from necessity, with many misgivings, and I now regard it as a complete success.

The number of bales of cotton raised on these plantations will not much if any fall short of eight thousand bales, giving Government the sum of \$15,000 as a revenue. The lessees will also pay to the Quartermaster's Department, for mules, utensils, &c., furnished or found on the place, some \$30,000.

The charge, in lieu of rent, is two dollars per bale, making \$16,000. The Government's share on some plantations abandoned by lessees may sell for \$150,000. I desire this money, as a fund necessary to pay the expenses of this year and of the year commencing January 1st, 1864. It is a significant fact that while transports on the river have been frequently fired into by rebels, not a single shot has been fired from that line of the river covered by these plantations, extending for seventy-five miles above Vicksburg, which shows the importance to commerce of lining the rivers with a loyal population.

I have, sir, the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS.
Adjutant General.
Hon. H. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE EFFECTS OF WAR UPON THE SOUTH.

Some idea of the effects of this rebellion upon the misguided people of the South may be gathered from the brief extract printed below, taken from the Memphis Bulletin. No wonder that they clamor for a transfer of the war to Northern soil, as was promised them by their leaders that it should be:

There is a portion of this State so devastated by the civil war as to be practically abandoned by the foot of man. The men are slumbering at Shiloh, Corinth and Stone River; the women and children have fled to more remote and quiet precincts. Falling in behind the retreating footsteps of humanity comes the four footed beasts and creeping things. The fox makes his burrow under the ruined dwellings where a happy people once dwelt. The serpent crawls under the floor of the church and school house. The squirrel chatters and builds his nest upon the locust tree in the old yard, once noisy with the mirth of children. The gum is rotting in the cool spring. The partridge whistles from the ridge-pole of the cabin. The wild bee seeks a storehouse for his honey, fearless of detection by the human eye. All is returning to a state of nature. What a monument of the ravages of war!

—There is no longer any doubt that an awful famine is impending in the South. Despite all precautions of prudence, the Richmond papers continually harp upon it. They express themselves willing to subsist on half rations, but they even doubt their ability to get that much. Parties have scoured Louisiana county (one of their rich counties) and the farmers have nothing to sell. Hunger bids fair to make the rebellion succumb. The loss of East Tennessee is an irreparable one to them, and it is hoped that our Government will hold that country at all hazards.

—A dispatch from Washington, authorized by the Secretary of State, announces that the ironclad vessels now building at Nantes and Bordeaux, it is presumed for the Rebels, have been promptly arrested by the French Government, at the intercession of Minister Dayton. Should this decision of the Imperial Government be final it destroys the last lingering hope of the Rebels of obtaining a fleet. Thus one by one their resources fail them, and the complete suppression of the Rebellion becomes more certainly only a question of time.

—Advices from Fort Scott say that a courier arrived there on Friday night from Gen. Blunt, bringing information that the Rebels, under Cooper and Shelby, eluded our forces, crossed the Arkansas River with 9,000 men, and were marching on Blunt, who has 1,500 cavalry as an escort to an immense supply train for Fort Smith. Gen. Blunt had curtailed his train and made preparations for defense.

—The Massachusetts Legislature has just convened, in extra session. Gov. Andrew recommends that instead of bounties to volunteers regular monthly wages be paid, and a bill to give \$20 per month has already been introduced.

ADVERTISING RATE \$.

Twelve lines or less make one square.
One column, one year, \$50.00
Half column, one year, 30.00
Quarter column, one year, 18.00
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year, 6.00
One square one week, 75
Each additional week, 25
Legal advertisements at legal rates.
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.

I have always considered advertising liberally and long, to be the great medium of success in business and prudence to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the latest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost.—STEPHEN GIBARD.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND.

The Rev. Mr. Channing this evening gave to a large audience, including members of the Cabinet and Government, the results of his observation as to the remarkable change in public opinion in England.

He named as the causes, the fidelity of Bright, Cobden, Mill, and others, the heroic friendship of the workmen, and above all our own steady progress toward a position of justice and freedom. It was our doubtful attitude here, and the apparent hopelessness of our cause in the early stages of the Rebellion, that led Great Britain to adopt the fatal error as to beligerents, but the people of the realm are now with us in heart and sentiment.

A law has passed the Vermont Legislature allowing towns to erect monuments to deceased soldiers.

The savages at Richmond not only starve our soldiers, but refuse to allow supplies to be sent to them. The poor famishing prisoners are driven to the disgusting necessity of eating dog's meat.

Gen. McNeil assumes that the cutting of telegraph wires is the work of bushwhackers, and threatens to hang a guerrilla prisoner every time a wire is cut.

It is reported that the rebels have ceased paroling prisoners.

Persons visiting Saint Paul will find Watson's Boarding House, on Robert Street, a good place to stop at. It is a Temperance House; and is now kept by Mr. Small, who sets a good table for a moderate price, and is worthy of patronage.

The cars have run for some days as far as Manomlin. We call attention to the change of time advertised in another column.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. J. H. Baumes will preach at the Baptist Church to-morrow at half-past ten o'clock, A. M. Sunday-school at twelve o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath. Preaching at 10 A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meeting.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the first of October, 1863, a red Heifer, two years old, with a white belly. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the same away. JAMES STACK, Town of Ramsey, east side of Rum River, Anoka county, Nov. 21, 1863.

SINGING CLASS.

The first lesson will be given to Mr. Hennard's Singing Class on Tuesday evening next, at six o'clock, in the Congregational Church. Regular evenings, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Come one, come all, who wish to learn to read music.

D. P. CRAIG.

Manufacturer of and dealer in Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Stands, Lounge Frames, etc. All kinds of Furniture made to order, at short notice. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Rooms west end of Bridge. 717

CHANGE OF TIME.

OFFICE ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, St. Paul, Nov. 7th, 1863. On and after Monday, November 9th, and until further notice, the Trains of the St. P. and P. R. R. will run as follows:—

MORNING.	
Leave St. Paul	7 00 A. M.
" St. Anthony	7 40 "
Arrive Manomlin	8 05 "
EVENING.	
Leave Manomlin	5 20 A. M.
" St. Anthony	5 50 "
Arrive St. Paul	6 15 "
EVENING.	
Leave St. Paul	4 00 P. M.
" St. Anthony	4 40 "
Arrive Manomlin	5 05 "
EVENING.	
Leave Manomlin	5 20 P. M.
" St. Anthony	5 50 "
Arrive St. Paul	6 25 "

The Noon Train will run on the same time as now. Leave St. Paul 11:20 A. M. Returning, leave St. Anthony 2:00 P. M. W. B. LITCHFIELD, Gen'l Superintendent.

MISCELLANY.

Thanksgiving Song.

BY HENRY WARE, JR.

Come, uncles and cousins, come, nieces and aunts
Come, nephews and brothers—no words and no
Put business and shopping, and schoolbooks
away.
The year has rolled round—it is Thanksgiving
Day.

Come home from the college, ye ringlet-haired
youth,
Come home from your factories, Ann, Kate and
Hank;
From the mill, the counter, the farm come away;
Home, home with you all, it is Thanksgiving Day.

The table is spread, and the dinner is dressed;
The cooks and the mothers have all done their
best.
No Calph of Bagdad e'er saw such display,
Or dreamed of a treat like our Thanksgiving Day.

Pies, puddings, and custards, pigs, oysters, and
sausages,
Come forward and seize them, without ifs or buts;
Bring none of your slim little appetites here—
Thanksgiving Day comes only once in a year.

Three welcome the day in its annual round;
What treasures of love in its bosom are found;
New England's high holiday, ancient and dear—
'T would be twice as welcome if twice in a year.

Now children revisit the darling old place,
And brother and sister, long parted, embrace;
The family circle's united once more,
And the same voices shout at the old cottage door.

The grandfather smiles on the innocent mirth,
And blesses the power that has guarded his
heart;
He remembers no trouble, he feels no decay,
And thanks his whole life has been Thanksgiving Day.

Then praise for the past and the present we sing,
And trustful await what the future may bring;
Let doubt and repining be banished away,
And the whole of our lives be Thanksgiving Day.

A MARRIAGE IN LOW LIFE.

I was once present at a wedding of some poor English people, and deeply impressed by the spectacle, though by no means with such proud and delightful emotions as seems to have affected all England on the recent occasion of the marriage of the Prince. It was in the cathedral at Manchester, a particularly black and grim old structure, into which I had stepped to examine some ancient and curious wood engravings within the choir. The women in attendance greeted me with a smile (which always glimmers forth on the feminine visage, I know not why, when a wedding is in question), and asked me to take a seat in the nave till some parties were married. It was the Easter holidays, and a good time for them, to marry, because no fees would be demanded by the clergyman. I sat down, accordingly, and soon the parson and his clerk appeared at the altar, and a considerable crowd of people made their entrance at a side door and ranged themselves in a long, huddled line across the chancel. They were my acquaintances of the poor street, or persons in a precisely similar condition of life, and were now come to their marriage ceremony in just such garbs as I had seen them wear—the men in their leather coats out at the elbow, or their laborer's jackets defaced with grimy toil; the women drawing their shabby shawls tighter about their shoulders to hide the raggedness beneath; all of them unbrushed, unshaven, unwashed, uncombed, and wrinkled with penury and care—nothing virgin-like in the brides, nor hopeful or energetic in the bridegrooms; they were, in short, the mere rags and tatters of the human race, whom some east wind of evil men, howling along the streets, had chance to sweep together into an ungracious heap.

Each and all of them, conscious of his or her individual misery, had blundered into the strange miscalculation of supposing that they could lessen the sum of it by multiplying it into the misery of another person. All the couples (and it was difficult, in such a confused crowd, to compute exactly their number) stood up at once, and had execution done on them in a lump the clergyman addressing only small parts of the service to each individual pair, but so managing the larger portion as to include the whole company without the trouble of repetition. By this compendious contrivance, one would apprehend, he came dangerously near making every man and woman the husband or wife of every other; nor, perhaps, would he have perpetrated much additional mischief by the mistake; but, after receiving the benediction in common, they asserted themselves in their own fashion, as they only knew how, and departed to the parlors, or the cellars, or the missheltered street corners, where their honeymoon and subsequent lives were to be spent. The parson smiled deprecatingly, the clerk and the sexton grinned broadly, the female attendant tittered almost aloud, and even the married parties seemed to see something very funny in the affair; but for my part, though generally apt enough to be tickled by a joke, I laid it away in my memory as one of the saddest sights I ever looked upon.—[Hathorne.]

LABOR DESPISED.

Mrs. Kemble, in her "Residence in Georgia," thus tersely speaks of the social status of labor at the South:

The Northern farmer thinks it no shame to work. The Southern planter does, and there begins and ends the difference in their condition. Industry, man's crown of honor elsewhere, is in the South his badge of utter degradation; and so comes all by which they are surrounded—pride, profligacy, idleness, cruelty, cowardice, ignorance, egotism, dirt, and ineffable abjectness.

WOMAN A CIVILIZER.

If God were to take the sun and moon and stars out of the heavens, the chances of husbandry would be what, if God were to take woman out of life, would be the chances for refinement and civilization. Woman carries civilization in her heart. It springs from her. Her power and influence mark the civilization of any country. A man that lives in a community where he has the privilege of a woman's society, and is subject to woman's influence, is almost of necessity refined, more than he is aware of; and when men are removed from the genial influence of virtuous womanhood, the very best degenerate, or feel the deprivation. There is something wanting in the air when you get west of the Alleghany mountains on a sultry day of summer. The air east of the mountain is supplied with a sort of pabulum from the salt water of the ocean, by which one is sustained in the sultriest days of midsummer. Now, what this salt is to the air, that is woman's influence to the virtue of a community. You breathe it without knowing it. All you know is that you are made stronger and better. And a man is not half a man unless a woman helps him to be! One of the mischiefs of camp life is that women are removed from it. The men may not know what it is that lets them down to a lower state of feeling, or what that subtle influence was that kept them up to a higher state of refinement, but it is the absence of woman in the one case, as it was the presence of woman in the other. Woman is a light which God has set before man to show him which way to go, and blessed is he who has sense enough to follow it.—[H. W. Beecher.]

HOW SAL "DISGRACED THE FAMILY."

A traveler in the State of Illinois, some years ago, came to a lone log hut on the prairie near Cairo, and there halted. He went into the house. It was a wretched affair—an empty packing box for the table, while two or three chairs and disheveled stools graced the reception room, the dark walls of which were further ornamented by a display of tinware, and a broken shelf article or two. The woman was crying in one corner, and the man, with tears in his eyes and a pipe in his mouth, on a stool, with his sorrowful looking head supported by the palms of his hands. Not a word greeted the interloper.

"Well," he said, "you seem to be in awful trouble here. What's up?"

"Ah, we are almost crazed, neighbor," said the woman; "and aint got no patience to see folks now."

"That's all right," said the stranger, not much taken aback by the polite rebuff; but can I be of any service to you in all this trouble?"

"Wells we've lost our Sal; our Sal's gone off and left us," said the old man in tones of deep despair.

"Ah, do you know what induced her to leave you?" remarked the new arrival.

"Well, we can't say, neighbor, as how that she's far lost as to be induced, but then she's gone and disgraced us," remarked the afflicted father.

"Yes, stranger, and—not as I should say as is her mother—but there war't a potter gal in all the west than our Sal. She's gone and bro't ruin on her and our head now," followed the stricken mother.

"Who has she gone off with?" inquired the visitor.

"Well, there's the trouble. The gal co'd have done well, and might have married Mr. Martin Kehoe, a capital shoemaker, who, although he has but one eye, plays the flute in a lively manner, and earns a good living. Then look what a life she has deserted; and she was here surrounded by all the luxury in the country," said the father.

"Yes, who knows what poor Sal will get to eat, drink and wear now?" groaned the old woman.

"And who is the fellow that has taken her into such misery?"

"Why, she's gone off and got married to a critter called an editor, as lives in the village, and the Lord only knows how he is to airm a living!"

"A locomotive engine will carry 200 tons at a cost of fuel scarcely exceeding the cost of corn and hay which a pack mule consumed, before the locomotive was invented, in conveying a load of three hundred weight an equal distance. The same difference of cost would be saved the community by using steam engines upon city railroads instead of horses, and every saving of cost is so much capital set free to employ more labor, and add to the general accumulation of wealth.

It is estimated that the mineral wealth of Nevada Territory will be sufficient to pay a national debt of \$20,000,000,000, and to give every returning soldier a musket of silver, and to furnish all our iron-clads with a plating of silver shiekler than their present covering of iron. At this rate bankruptcy does not seem imminent.

ARE THE FREE BLACKS A DANGEROUS CLASS?

Our readers may remember the meeting of the Slaveholders' Convention at Baltimore in 1859, when the slavery question was so warmly agitated throughout the country. None but slaveholders were admitted to its membership. A resolution was offered in that convention calling upon the Legislature of Maryland to 'terminate free negroism in that state at an early day.' The convention defeated this resolution, and passed one in place of it, which declared that "any measure for the general removal of the free blacks from Maryland was impolitic, inexpedient, and unequal for by any public exigency which could justify it." The report of the convention, which was drawn up by Mr. Pearce, Democratic United States Senator for Maryland, contained the following remarkable passage:

The existence of so large a number of free blacks in the midst of a slaveholding state is believed to be of itself an evil, and this evil is readily perceived to be greater when it is considered that a portion of them are idle, vicious, and unproductive. This, however, is not the case with the majority of them, and their removal would, as the committee believe, be far greater than all the evils the people of Maryland ever suffered from them. In the city of Baltimore it is estimated that there are more than twenty-five thousand of them, employed chiefly as domestic servants or laborers in various departments of industry. In many of the rural districts of the state, where labor is by no means abundant, they furnish a large supply of agricultural labor, and it is unquestionable that quite a large portion of our soil could not be tilled without their aid. In some districts they supply almost all the labor demanded by the farmers. Their removal from the state would deduct nearly fifty per cent. from the household and agricultural labor furnished by the people of this color, and indispensable to the people of the state; would produce great discomfort and inconvenience to the great body of slaveholders; would break up the business and destroy the property of large numbers of land-owners and land-renters—a class whose interests are entitled to as much consideration as those of any other portion of our citizens.

This is not the language of fanatical abolitionists, but of slaveholders. They certainly did not consider free negroes a dangerous or even a useless class. What folly and wickedness, then, for Northern Copperheads to argue for the re-enslavement of escaped and emancipated slaves, on the ground that Southern tranquillity demands it! Such a measure would indeed be fraught with peril. From the testimony of slaveholders, we know that free blacks are docile and industrious; but to force them back into a harsh and cruel servitude would be to expose the country to insurrections and massacres from an embittered race, which has lately dreamed and known too much of freedom to endure slavery again with the patience of former years.—[Independent.]

MECHANICS NORTH AND SOUTH.

Northern mechanics have abundant reason to be satisfied that the schemes of the traitors who are now endeavoring to destroy this government have thus far proved abortive. This fact comes home to our mind with great force since we read in the Richmond papers reports of a workmen's meeting held in that city, whereat measures were proposed to demand more wages, as the mechanics found it impossible to exist with the prices then ruling for food. It is nothing remarkable that men should do this, as it is of frequent occurrence among us; but the tone and spirit of the press toward the artisans, evidently dictated from official sources, shows sufficiently the animus of the authorities, and the feeling inherent in them to all who get an honest living by toil. The Richmond Enquirer, in particular, is very severe upon the operatives, and their assumption of rights and privileges, and asserts that when the issue is brought to a crisis between them and the government, that it will be much more likely to teach them their place than to grant any further concessions. In the face of such facts as these how is it possible for any Northern mechanic to sustain, either by argument or sympathy, those men who, were he in their power, would do him such grievous wrong?—[Scientific American.]

The disinterment of the dead in the Gettysburg battle-field and their removal to the national cemetery is going on. They will be buried by States in the form of the arc of a circle. Each grave will be separately and distinctly marked. Thursday, the 19th inst., has been appointed for the dedication.

THE WAR FOR FREEDOM.

From the first we have heralded that the grand result of this war would be the development and expansion of the principles of Freedom and Progress. Now the facts begin to appear. Read the following from an editorial in the New York Times:

Journals of strong anti-slavery principles are springing up in all the cities of the South that are within the Union lines, and particularly in the Mississippi Valley. New Orleans has two of them—one in English, the other in French. Memphis has two. Nashville has one. Of course there are plenty of them in St. Louis, and they exist in all the chief towns of Missouri. Kentucky, as yet, has none of them, but they are spread largely over the State from the other side of the Ohio River. One is about to be started in the city of Vicksburg, to be called the Union, the prospectus of which announces that "it will advocate in the most solemn and earnest manner the entire and immediate extinction of the cause of all our present troubles and the curse of the South—African slavery." Nearly all the press of Baltimore is anti-slavery, and in Wheeling, at one extremity of old Virginia, and Norfolk, at the other, there are able anti-slavery presses. The organ at the latter important point, the Norfolk Virginian, which is edited by the able and effective writer, Dr. Wm. Porter Ray, is about to appear as a daily, with excellent support, fine prospects and steam presses. All these journals seem to have a good local patronage, and must exercise a powerful influence upon the public sentiment of the South. It is ridiculous to say they are supported by Government contractors, as every one who knows anything about the publishing of a daily newspaper well understands. It is a curious anomaly of the times, that while we thus find scores of journals in the chief cities of the South battling for freedom and the Union, they find their bitterest antagonists in the pro-slavery and semi-secession journals still existing in the North.

Let the war go on till Rebellion is killed, and Slavery will die an everlasting death. Slavery is Rebellion, and Rebellion is Slavery; they are political Siamese twins; they were born together, they live together, and they will die together.—[Ex.]

INSTANT EMANCIPATION.

William Cullen Bryant made the following statement at the meeting in New York for the reception of the Missouri delegation:

Our experience in North Carolina, our experience in Port Royal, and a larger and more decisive experience in Louisiana, have shown that in instant emancipation there is no danger. Events have shown that instant emancipation carries with it every advantage. I have read a letter this very day—a letter from a person whose name, if I were to mention it, would carry authority, assurance, acquiescence, conviction to all that should read it—in which he says all those negroes who have been made free, who are treated like freemen, paid wages, and allowed to provide for their families—now work better, more to the profit of those from whom they receive wages, and in all respects observe a more respectful deportment, than ever before. He goes on to say that all the planters say this, and that if things were rightly managed in Louisiana, within a year that State would take her place among the free States of the Union, with the entire consent of all who dwell within her limits. He goes further than this: he says that all over the South, in every part of the slave States, the change, the transition from absolute and universal slavery to universal and instantaneous emancipation, might take place with even less of violence and confusion than a tax law could be changed in a northern State. Such is his testimony—a most valuable testimony.

A LAWYER'S CAVEAT.

William H. Harding, a lawyer of Lee, Mass., had the misfortune a few days since of having his marriage published in the Berkshire Eagle. To this he, lawyer like, takes exceptions.

In a caveat to the editor he says: The report of my marriage, which I find in your issue of the 27th instant, is not quite correct: First, On the 20th of July, 1863, I kept close company with my law books; Second, I was never in Lebanon Springs in my life; Third, I never, to my knowledge, saw or heard of the Rev. E. T. Hunt; Fourth, the young lady mentioned as the bride is the wife of my brother; and Fifth, I never was married at all—I never came within gunshot of marriage—I never wanted to get married—and finally, I never expect to get married. With the above exceptions your item is all correct.

—During the last trade year our exports have exceeded our imports nearly \$80,000,000, one half the credit being in specie.

AIR, SUNSHINE, AND HEALTH.

A New York merchant noticed, in the progress of years, each successive book-keeper lost his health, and finally died of consumption, however vigorous and robust he was on entering his service. At length it occurred to him that the little rear-room where the books were kept opened in a back-yard, so surrounded by high walls that no sunshine came into it from one year's end to another. An upper room, well lighted, was immediately prepared, and his clerks had uniform good health ever after.

A familiar case to general readers is derived from medical works, where an entire English family became ill, and all remedies seemed to fail of their usual results, when accidentally a window glass of the family room was broken, in cold weather. It was not repaired, and forthwith there was a marked improvement in the health of the inmates. The physician at once traced the connexion, discontinued his medicines, and ordered that the window-pane should not be replaced.

A French lady became ill. The most eminent physicians of her time were called in, but failed to restore her. At length Dupeyren, the Napoleon of physic, was consulted. He noticed that she lived in a dim room, into which the sun never shone, the house being situated in one of the narrow streets, or rather lanes, of Paris. He at once ordered more airy and cheerful apartments, and "all her complaints vanished."—[Dr. Hall.]

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

After the Norman Conquest, about the year 1066, the whole kingdom of England was divided between the Normans, who were the lords and gentry, and the Saxons, who with a few exceptions, became the cultivators of the soil. These two races did not even enjoy the ordinary means of communication together, for the Normans spoke French, as well as the king and courtiers, the court of law used the same language, and the common people alone used or understood the Saxon, which they employed in their own affairs. This separation of language lasted till a hundred years after the Conquest, when the English language began to be used by all the inhabitants of the kingdom. The gentlemen were in general acquainted with the French also; but every Englishman spoke the mixed language which had been gradually formed between the Norman French and Anglo-Saxon. This is the language which has finally superseded the use of all others in England, the language of Newton and Bacon, the language of Milton and Shakespeare, in which wisdom and genius have achieved so much to instruct and delight mankind.

NEGRO LABOR.—In a recent letter to a friend General Banks writes:—"The system of negro labor has been completely successful, leaving nothing to be desired as a demonstration of its practicability. The negroes never worked or behaved better, crops were never more promising, nor the planters more interested in gathering them."

"Would you throw Vallandigham, an ex-Congressman, into jail with common vagabonds?" asked a sensitive copperhead of Judge Holt, when that famous, or rather infamous, traitor was arrested. "Certainly," responded the Judge, "if the vagabonds don't object."

O. B. Kidder, of Claremont, Dodge county, reports his wool crop this year as follows: From one hundred and fifteen sheep he sheared seven hundred and three and one half pounds of washed wool, being about an average of six pounds and two ounces per head. The sheep are mostly merinos, and are said to be the best flock in that county.

The annual interest and charges upon the whole public debt of the United States at this time, amount to about thirty-four millions. The debt itself is a little over eight per centum of all taxable property, and the interest and charges amount to about one dollar and forty cents per annum, to each individual of the population.

The Richmond Enquirer reports that fifteen negroes were sent to work on the York River Railroad, under a guard of five Rebel soldiers, and twelve of the darkeys disappeared the first night. The social order is getting badly out of joint in the South.

A praying machine in Ladak, Asia, is run by a water wheel; every revolution is a prayer, and it goes on continually, night and day, with its supplications.

It is stated that a large district has been discovered in Russia, which yields petroleum oil in great quantities. Colonel Gowan has obtained a grant of 30,000 acres on which to commence operations.

A German agriculturist says that before he plants his potatoes he washes them in chlorine water, and dries them in the sun. He says that this has saved them from potato disease for several years.

Steam cars have been ordered for the Kensington and Frankford passenger street railway, Philadelphia, and the first one has been put on the road.

[Communicated.] PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE. A CARD TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *cure* cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser is sending the Prescription to be used, and spread the information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings County, New York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

We are now receiving our large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, GROCERIES, &c.,

And we invite all buyers to call and examine our stock. A beautiful stock of
Dress Goods, Shawls, Shirts, Drawers, Mittens, and Bradley's celebrated make of Hoop-skirts—one worth two of any other.

Remember that you can buy good Goods at as low prices of us at Anoka as in the State. Remember that we bought low, and all goods are warranted as represented.

Call and see our excellent Black Tea at \$1.75. We would quote more prices, but it would make our neighbors feel bad, and might send a rush from St. Paul and Minneapolis, which we do not wish.

J. O. McCONNELL & CO.

THE INDEPENDENT.

This weekly Religious, Literary and Family Journal, edited by
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
REV. JOSUAH LEAVITT, D. D.,
And THOMAS TILTON,
Is issued in the same form and at the same low price of

Two Dollars per Annum, notwithstanding the great advance in white paper.

It affords its READERS:—
Fair and thoughtful editorial discussions of the most important facts, occurrences and interests of this nation and the world.

A comprehensive record of facts, men and movements of the Religious World.

A full and careful weekly history of the progress of the Rebellion.

Ample chronicles of the important general news, home and foreign.

Fair and careful accounts of new books; made on the express principle of serving us a safe guide to buyers.

Interesting correspondence from Washington, from the West, from the Army, from Abroad.

Six columns a week of carefully selected matter for Family Reading; being prose and poetry, suited to interest both the Old and Young.

A full chronicle of the progress of business and of the current prices of merchandise, produce, and live stock in New York City.

A carefully prepared COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL ARTICLE, embracing the latest and most reliable information in regard to the money market, trade, commerce and business generally. In short, the Independent has secured a valuable reputation for fairness, boldness, and for discussing all secular topics from the highest moral standpoint.

ONE SERMON EVERY WEEK.
The following eminent writers are special contributors to its columns:
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JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Bowler street, New York.
For sale by News Agents.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

PRESTIDENT Lincoln's Grand March, with the most beautiful vignette that has ever been published; Music by Helmsmiller, leader of the 22nd Regiment band, price 50 cents. Our Generals' Quick-Step, with vignette of 35 of our Generals; Music by Graflia, leader of the 7th Regiment Band, 50 cents. The Seven Sons' Galop, Laura Kent Waltz, 25 cents each. Comic Schottische, 25 cents; all by Baker. Music Box Galop, by Herring, 35 cents. Union Waltz, La Grassa, 25 cents. Volunteer Polka, Goldbeck, 25 cents.—Spirit Polka, General Scott's Farewell Grand March, Pathurst, 25 cents each. Star Spangled Banner, brilliant variations by Prof. Coll. 40 cts. All of which are pronounced by good judges to be fine productions.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—I will be true to you: A penny for your thoughts; Little Jenny Dow; Better times are coming; I dream of my mother and home; Merry little birds are we, and Why have my loved ones gone, by Stephen C. Foster. Shall we know each other there, by the Rev. J. H. Lowry. Pleasant words for all, by J. Roberts. There is a beautiful world, by I. M. Holmes.—These songs will be very popular. Price 35 cents each, mailed free. Shall we know each other there, Where Liberty dwells is my country. Be in time, (a revival hymn) and Shall we meet beyond the river, are published in cheap form for choirs and Sunday schools; price 3 cents each, 25 cents per dozen, \$2 per hundred; postage one cent. Published by

HORACE WATERS, Agt.
481 Broadway, New York.

LIVERY STABLE.

ANOKA, MINN.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Anoka and vicinity, they have now completed their arrangements, whereby parties of pleasure or those who would enjoy the riding of spirited and speedy nags, they can now be accommodated at the shortest notice. Among the list of the blooded race may be found the Grey Eagle, Washington Bear, Rodney Parker and the world renowned Fanny of the West. Give us a call and we'll promise none shall go away dissatisfied. Office at Eastman's Hotel.
FOSTER & HENION, Proprietors.
Anoka, Feb'y 15th, 1862.

GREENBACKS WANTED.

It is said that Jeff Davis has sold Texas to the Emperor of France for Gold, but

CATHCART & CO.,

at their store, 132 THIRD ST., St. Paul, will take

Greenbacks, in exchange for

Dry Goods,

at the lowest prices.

The New Fall Stock, just opened, consisting in

part of

Clothes.

Casimires.

Shawls.

Flannels.

Blankets.

Tankee Notions, and

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

reasonable and very beautiful. Also a full as-

ortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and

and other Goods, so that we can

To our old friends and patrons, who have known

us and patronized us for the last twelve

years, we are grateful, and while we

are proud to be classed among

the old settlers, we shall not

allow ourselves to be plu-

ced among the "old

Fogies."

If strict adherence to our motto—

"Fresh Goods and Low Prices.

Fair play and no gouging—

will enable us to avoid it.

CATHCART & CO.

St. Paul, Oct. 1893.

14y

A CHRISTIAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Im-

perfection, Premature Decay, and Youthful Er-

ror, situated by a desire to benefit others, will

be happy to furnish you with a full and com-

plete description of the medicine, and will

send you a copy of the same, free of charge,

if you will send him a card, by return

mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing

JOHN B. GOULD,

4-3m No. 69 Nassau Street, New York.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

I hereby give notice that the annual tax list

has been received by me from the U. S. Asses-

sor, and I am ready to receive the taxes of the

citizens of Anoka County according to their ap-

plication.

My office is over Messrs. E. H. & A. T. Davis'

store, where I can be found from 10 to 12 o'clock

A. M. and from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Tax payers will please remember that unless

they call and pay their taxes within ten days

from the date they will be liable to a penalty of

ten per cent. on the amount assessed.

THOS. B. JONES,

U. S. Collector 24 District Minnesota.

Anoka, Oct. 24th, 1893.

43

NEW STORE,

New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end of

the Bridge formerly occupied as a

Match Factory, where they will keep

constantly on hand a good assortment of

staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures

for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if

not return them, and your money will be refund-

ed. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for

goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the

highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 10th, 1893.

TAILORING.

A NEW Tailoring Establishment is just opened

in Wm. H. Cook's Picture Gallery. This is to in-

form the citizens of Anoka that the subscriber

is prepared to do any work for them in the way

of Cutting, Making and Repairing Clothing, at

reasonably low rates. Produce, wool, &c. taken

in payment.

DAVID E. GOULDING,

3-ly

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(Established in 1856.)

MATHER & CO., Proprietors,

335 Broadway, New York.

Cash for Hides.

The highest cash price paid for Hides.

Anoka, September 11th, 1893.

J. W. MOUNTS.

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

WEEK DAYS—From 7 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m.

SUNDAYS—From 12 " " " " to 1 " "

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sundays—

closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

Northern Mail—Leaves Anoka for Crow Wing

daily, except Sundays, closes 9:30 A. M.

Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge and

Brunswick, leaves Anoka on Tuesday at 7 o'clock

A. M. Arrives at Anoka on Wednesday at 8 o-

clock P. M. Mail closes half an hour before the

time of starting.

R. M. JOHNSON,

Anoka, Aug. 31st 1891.

Post Master.

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

These Machines make the lockstitch alike

on both sides, and use less than half the thread

and silk than the single or double thread lo-

op stitch Machines do; will Hem, Full, Gather,

Cord, Braid, Bind, &c., and are better adapted

than other Sewing Machine in use to the fre-

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to twenty thicknesses of Muscettes without

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ever!!!

They are simple in construction, and easily

understood; and if any part is broken by ac-

cident, it is readily replaced.

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Is that

and Morse are offering the

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DEER SKINS

and all kinds of Furs that are sold in the State.

We would say to all trappers and hunters, any-

body, and everybody, that have skins and

furs which they want to trade for Greenbacks,

just call at Randolph's store, in Anoka, and get

their cash.

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BITTERS.

In Pint Bottles, Price 50 Cents.

In Quart " " " 60 " "

These Bitters are composed of the best Roots,

Barks and Herbs known, and carefully adapted

to the immediate cure of all diseases produced

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In its worst forms. They perform these cures

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Marine and Fire Insurance on the most favorable

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Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

CHIBBLES J. MARTIN, Pres't.

A

MISCELLANY.

Something Left Undone.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Labor with what zeal we will,
Something still remains undone;
Something uncompleted, still,
Waits the rising of the sun.

By the bedside, on the stair,
At the threshold, near the gates,
With its menace or its prayer,
Like a messenger it waits:

Waits, and will not go away—
Waits, and will not be gainsaid,
By the carter of yesterday,
Each to day is heavier made.

Till, at length, it is or seems,
Greater than our strength can bear—
As the burden of our dreams,
Pressing on us every where.

And we stand from day to day,
Like the drowsy of days gone by,
Who, as Northern legends say,
On their shoulders held the sky.

[Atlantic Monthly for November.

For the Anoka Star.
TAME vs. WILD HAY.

Mr. Editor:—I beg leave to call the attention of our farmers to the importance of their commencing to seed down a good share of their ground to tame grass—Timothy and Clover. A residence here of fourteen years, convinces me that the wild grass is fast running out from annual cutting, and that unless a supply of tame grass is speedily secured, both for pasture and hay, those who desire to follow stock raising will find the occupation attended with many disadvantages. Where the sloughs have been regularly cropped for ten years past in my vicinity, we find the crop materially lessened each year and other plants not relished by stock taking the place of the grass. One place in particular I notice, which has a fine growth of willows and hazel springing into existence. Eight years ago the grass here grew so rank as to lodge; for the past four years it has dwindled down until it has become too short to cut.

Another item worth noticing is, that where cattle have fed down the prairie grass liberally, this is giving place also to other plants, and particularly in pastures, where the fires are kept out, we are being favored with a fine young growth of timber. To the settlers in a new country, the wild grass for hay and pasture is a great help, but my slight experience convinces me that it is not to be relied upon for any great length of time. A slight sketch in the life of our great-grandfather Adam is proof that wild fruits of any kind cannot long be depended upon.

O. H. KELLEY.

GRINDING AND COOKING FOOD FOR PIGS, &c.

In a communication from the society of Shakers, at Lebanon, New York, in the Patent Office Report, is the following statement as to the relative value of ground and unground, cooked and uncooked corn, for feeding and fattening hogs, cattle, &c.:

The experience of more than thirty years leads us to estimate ground corn at one-third higher than unground, as food for cattle, and especially for fattening pork; hence it has been the practice of our society for more than a quarter of a century to grind all our provender. The same experience induces us to put a higher value upon cooked than upon raw meal; and for fattening animals, swine particularly, we consider three of cooked equal to four bushels of raw meal. Until within the last three or four years, our society fattened, annually, for thirty years, from forty to fifty thousand pounds of pork, exclusive of lard and offal fat; and it is the constant practice to cook the meal, for which purpose six or seven potash kettles are used.

Notwithstanding there is abundance of testimony to the same effect, there are a great many farmers who are in the habit of practicing the wasteful method of feeding the corn in the ear to hogs, horses, &c., or of feeding raw meal in fattening stock. The testimony above given, with much other like it, would certainly, if duly considered, put an end to such wasteful methods of feeding. Many would probably give up feeding meal raw, were it not that they find the cooking of it quite a troublesome process. To quote we would suggest that there is an easy method, which is nearly as good as thorough cooking, and which consists in pouring boiling water on the meal that is to be fed twelve or twenty-four hours afterwards. This plan we have adopted for years in feeding swine and milch cows, and to finish off the fattening of hogs, and are sure that meal thus prepared is worth twice as much as raw meal. —[Exchange.

A silk bonnet in Richmond costs \$200—gloves \$10 a pair.

INCREASING SOIL.

By deepening the cultivation of your soil you add to its quality. Thus, by having your soil 8 inches deep, where before you had it only 4 inches, you double its capacity—somewhat as though you had two acres now where you had only one before. Did you ever think of this? Eight inches of cultivated soil has double the strength of four. This is a new way of increasing your land—not new to our best farmers; who understand all this—and hence they cultivate deep—not deep at once, but gradually, each year a little deeper, or at every plowing. Plowing alone makes the soil mellow, and has a wonderful effect, even upon manure; but manure, it must be remembered, is the main reliance always.

In deepening your soil, judgment is required. Not too much of the raw subsoil must be brought up at a time, unless it is rich—then plow deep. In clay soils, little at a time is the true theory. Cut off half an inch of clay, more or less, at each plowing; this, thrown up to the action of the elements, will be reduced to powder, and it at once goes to work drawing strength from the atmosphere—clear profit, you see; and it has the effect of plaster. Then it is manure in itself. These heavy clay beds are valuable beds of manure. As they are generally spread out with your soil, you need only to adjust your devisor to manure your ground. But this must only be done when the subsoil is thoroughly friable, in good cultivated order. Too much clay brought up will stiffen our soil; and air, and heat, and rain, will be kept out; and thus it remains stiff, cold, stubborn soil, on which little or nothing can be grown. Grass is the only thing that stands the least chance. —[Valley Farmer.

The railways in India now cover 2,235 miles.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions and payment of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by John B. Demers, Junior, and Philomena Demers, his wife, of Ramsey county, Minnesota, to John B. Brislin, of the same place, dated April 15, 1882, and recorded in the county of Anoka, and State of Minnesota, in Book "B" of Mortgages, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Book "B" of the record of Mortgages, on pages 592, 593, and 594, in and by which mortgage said mortgagee, said, conveyed and mortgaged to said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns, those lands and premises lying and being in said county of Anoka, and described in said mortgage, as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 35, township 31, north of range 22 west, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 34, in township 31, north of range 22 west, to secure the payment of the sum of \$150 on or before the 1st day of November, 1882, according to the condition of a certain bond of even date with said mortgage, and described in said mortgage, and to secure the performance of a certain other bond described in said mortgage, the penalty whereof was \$150, which mortgage contained a power of sale duly recorded with said mortgage.

And whereas, said mortgagee, duly in writing executed and acknowledged by him, waived their right of redemption in, and to said mortgaged lands for two years thereafter, as provided by law; and whereas, said John B. Brislin, by his assignment in writing, dated April 19, 1882, assigned, sold and transferred said mortgage, and the debt thereon, to Henry Davis and wife, of Ramsey county, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Anoka, on May 26, 1882, in Book "B" of Mortgages, on pages 592, &c.

And whereas, there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, upon said mortgage, the sum of \$150.94, and no part or proceeds of said mortgage, or otherwise, have been instituted or had, to recover the amount, secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgagee, above described, will sell by public auction, at the Anoka county, at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the sheriff's office, in Anoka, in said county of Anoka, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to pay and satisfy the amount then due on said bond and mortgage, and expenses of sale.

BURR & OAKES, Assignees of Mortgage, St. Paul, Minn. Dated November 15, 1882. 7-6t

MORTGAGE SALE. Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Henry Davis and Louisa J. Davis, his wife, of Ramsey county and territory (now state) of Minnesota, mortgaged, now mortgaged to John B. Brislin, of Adrian and state of Michigan, mortgagee, bearing date the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1882, whereby the said Henry Davis and wife did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said John B. Brislin, his heirs and assigns, the following described tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Ramsey county, (now Anoka county) territory (now state) of Minnesota, to wit: The southeast quarter (1) of the southeast quarter of section 15, township 31, north of range 22 west, north of range 22 west, containing forty acres, according to the United States survey. Said mortgage contains the usual power of sale to the said mortgagee, and was duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey county in the territory (now state) of Minnesota on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., and was thereupon duly recorded in said office, in Book "K" of mortgages, pages 275 and 280.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for two hundred and seventy-two dollars (\$272), bearing even date with said mortgage, and payable one year after date; and there is claimed to be due and actually due and unpaid upon said note and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-two cents (\$376.72).

And no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgagee premises above described, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the post office, in the town of Anoka, in the county of Anoka, Minnesota, on Monday, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, and costs of this foreclosure.

H. B. BOWEN, Mortgagee, R. F. CARROLL, Attorney for Mortgagee, Dated at St. Paul, Nov. 14, 1883. 5-7c

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

DRY GOODS!

ALLEN & COMSTOCK.

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NEW YORK STORE,

MINNEAPOLIS,

Offer for sale their entire stock of

DRY GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Their stock comprises a splendid variety of

Dress Goods,

Of all styles and descriptions.

Also a large line of

PRINTS, GINGHAMS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DENIMS, STRIPES, TICKS, COTTONADES, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, READY MADE CLOTHING.

And a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

The above stock having been bought for cash and at great prices, they are enabled to hold out greater inducements than ever before.

Wholesale merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Near the Suspension Bridge, Minneapolis, June 16th 1883. 1-3m

New Goods

Continually arriving at the

ANOKA STORE,

Consisting in part of choice brands of

PRINTS DELAINES,

Sheeting Shirting

Denims, rickings,

GINGHAM, & C., & C.

A splendid lot of ladies

Shawls,

Hoop Skirts, Shakers,

And a choice lot of

GENTS AND LADIES HATS, GLOVES, HOES, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, GENTS SHIRTS, Colored & White.

An endless variety of

NOTIONS.

An elegant lot of Gents, Ladies and Childrens Fine and Coarse

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Groceries,

choice articles, and a good variety.

A splendid lot of

CANDIES, TOYS, & C.

Plates, Hoes, Snaths, Grain Cradles, Well Buckets, Tin Ware, Nails, &c.

Wooden Ware, Churns, Cheese Hoops, Trays, Stone Crocks, Churns, &c.

Most anything the farmer has taken in exchange for goods. West end of the bridge. Anoka, June 16th, 1883. E. F. TELLER.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND ALWAYS READY.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure. REMEMBER THIS, when you are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING & COOLING Ointment will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It banishes and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

WIVES AND SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most violent PAINS, COUGHS and BRONCHITIS. REMEMBER, that a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, all together, is a most valuable and necessary gift to the Soldier. The Ointment is rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST BRONCHITIS, stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army.

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaklava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Scurvy, Sores and Scrofulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the City rages throughout the land,

TO ARMS!! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these GREAT REMEDIES, which will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and wounds which they cannot avoid, and which as they cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, where as if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy to the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are stamped on a Redmark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*Sold at the Manufacture of Professor Holloway, 50 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions to the guidance of patience in every disorder are sent to each box.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, ss. I, J. C. HICKMAN, County of Hennepin, ss.

You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Charles Hickford, amounting to thirty dollars. Now, unless you shall appear before J. C. Williams, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, at his office in the town of Minneapolis, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 16th day of June, A. D. 1882. J. C. HICKMAN, Plaintiff.

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To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
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To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.



THE "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY KNOWN."

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

VERMIN.

Those Preparations (unlike all others) are "Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats do not die on the premises."

"They come out of their holes to die."

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"12 years and more established in New York City."

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Used by—the City Prisons and Station Houses.
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Used by—the City Hospital & Almshouses, &c.
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Used by—the Boarding Houses, &c., &c.
Used by—more than 50,000 Private Families.

See one or two Specimens of what is Everywhere called the "People-Editors-Dealers, &c."

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin need be no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost 50 cents we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they do not meet the need; but "Costar's" article kills the vermin out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—Medina (O.) Gazette.

MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by Vermin, than would pay for traps of this Rat and Insect Killer.—Lawrence (W.) Herald.

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COSTAR'S Rat, Roach, &c. EXTERMINATOR.

COSTAR'S Bed Bug EXTERMINATOR.

COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS, &c.

In 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 BOXES, BOTTLES AND FLASKS \$3 AND \$2 SIZES FOR PLANTATIONS, SHOPS, BOATS, HOTELS, &c., &c.

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Caution!!! To prevent the public from being imposed upon by Spurious and Highly Perfidious Imitations, a new label has been prepared, bearing a facsimile of the Proprietor's signature. Examine each box, bottle, or flask carefully before purchasing, and take nothing but "COSTAR'S."

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Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and Retailers generally in all Country Towns and Villages.

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AT Anoka by E. W. SIMS.

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CHEAPNESS WITH EXCELLENCE, DURABILITY WITH SIMPLICITY, AND NOISELESSNESS OF ACTION, to a degree not approached by any other Machine. Our Machines are

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And are manufactured at the well known establishment of Elias Howe & Co., of North Andover, Mass., Ohio. Machines are put up on plain tables, in half case, or in full cabinet in Walnut, Mahogany and Rosewood.

Price From \$40 to \$100.

Our Machines make the "Double Loop Stitch," which is preferable for family use to the "Single Stitch," or "Wheeler & Wilson's" stitch, as it is sometimes called—

1. Because it is stronger and more durable.

2. Because its right or face side is incomparably handsomer than that of the lock stitch. While the reverse is fully as handsome as the reverse of that.

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By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social, and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

Half Sheet.

When an editor is obliged to bank around his printing office himself, move his family into "winter quarters," and more than all that, take a little time to recover from illness occasioned by too close confinement to business, he will be excused for curtailing one number of his paper.

We shall next week appear in full size, with an increased list of subscribers, and improved office arrangements. We are thankful for the interest many have manifested to place the Star on a firm basis, and feel confident that our readers will make earnest efforts to extend our circulation still more widely. We feel that our interest is identified with that of the people, and when that feeling is fully reciprocated, both ourselves and the people will prosper together. May that day be near at hand.

Those friends who have become subscribers through the agency of the Committee will please call and settle, and give directions in regard to mailing their papers.

By invitation we enjoyed a pleasant Thanksgiving with our friends in Champlin. Crossing the Mississippi now was an unexpected adventure—so nearly full of ice is the river. But by the aid of a skillful pilot we were enabled to "run the blockade," and were returned safely in the same way. We hope our friends on this side had as good a time. We have other friends far away, and it was pleasant to feel that all hearts were filled with a simultaneous joy and thankfulness.

The rejoinder of "Progress" to "Pioneer" is received, and will appear next week.

Several communications await our next issue.

Mr. H. L. Hubbard tells us his Singing Class now numbers twenty-five, and that there is still room for more.

The firm of Stowell & Putnam is one of the oldest and most successful and prosperous establishments in our town. For their advertisement we refer our readers to—

We understand that a Chair Manufactory is to be started here immediately. That sounds good. What next?

The skating season here was fairly initiated on Thanksgiving Day. Both ladies and gentlemen, old and young, participated, and had a first rate time.

The weather has been uncommonly mild and favorable this season, until yesterday, when we had snow and a very cold day. Now look out for cold weather. Get on your furs and button up.

We are told that the cars are to run as far as Coon Creek—four and a half miles from Anoka—to-night. Good! That looks like getting on. We are waiting to hear the whistle.

Wm. Tubbs, Esq., of Elk River, Sherburne county, visited us the other day. He subscribed for our paper, and thinks others in his vicinity may do the same. He is in the mercantile trade, and will advertise in our columns.

Arthurs Magazine for December is received. It deserves the highest commendation.

Public Schools

Will commence next Monday, the 30th instant.

On the east side of Rum River, the school is divided. In the Third Avenue School House, Lyman Palmer, Teacher.

Primary Department, First and Second Readers, under the direction of Mrs. Stockwell, at her house.

All the scholars on the west side of Rum River will attend at the house near Mr. Robbins'. Samuel M. Byers, Teacher.

By order of the Trustees.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I.

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1863.

NUMBER 9.

War News.—The news of Thursday, in respect to the movements of Grant and Burnside, was quite favorable and gratifying.

Grant is moving on the enemy. Our forces under Hooker carried the northern and eastern slopes of Lookout Mountain on Tuesday, capturing 600 prisoners at the former place, and 2,000 at the latter. The enemy has made determined resistance, but has been repulsed in every engagement. Bragg has retreated from the summit of the mountain, and our troops have taken possession. Sherman has also carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge.

Burnside is doing well. He will be able to hold his position, and also to keep his communications open.

It is said that good news is expected from Charleston!

LATER.—To-day's mail announces a glorious victory of Grant's army. Bragg is totally routed; seven thousand prisoners are taken, and sixty cannon.

Burnside is safe, and a column is moving to his relief.

Meade is marching southward.

The Mississippi is closed now, sure. So drive along your teams.

Gold is falling.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. J. H. Baumes will preach at the Baptist Church to-morrow at half-past ten o'clock, a. m. Sunday-school at twelve o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath. Preaching at 10 a. m., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 p. m. A. m. discourse at 7 p. m., followed by prayer meeting.

Died.

In this town, on the 5th inst., Carrie Dickens, aged 6 years.

The deceased was a sweet little girl. Her mother and little brother went home before her about one year ago. Their angel spirits are now in that land where sickness and death may never enter.

At Bethel, in Anoka County, on the 17th inst., Miss Arabella Green, in her eighteenth year.

The subject of this notice was a young lady of more than ordinary excellence and accomplishments. Being the eldest of her father's family, she was the deaconess in their remote location from schools, for educating the younger brothers and sisters, and the neighbors' children.

But she died as a Christian; and her friends have the assurance that she sleeps that blessed sleep, "from which none ever wakes to weep."

On the 27th of November, of Diphtheria, Jessie Fremont, the only child of Chester L. and Harriet A. Twitchell, aged 17 mo. the 10th day.

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COFFINS.

Coffins on hand and made to order, at the Furniture Rooms of

D. P. CRAIG.

THE INDEPENDENT.

This weekly Religious, Literary and Family Journal, edited by

Rev. J. H. BEECHER, Rev. J. H. LEVITT, D. D., and THOMAS TILTON.

Is issued in the same form and at the same low price of

Two Dollars per Annum, not including the cost of postage in white paper.

IT AFFORDS ITS READERS: Fair and thoughtful editorial discussions of the most important facts, occurrences and interests of this nation and the world. A comprehensive record of facts, men and movements of the Religious World. A full and careful weekly history of the progress of the Rebellion.

Ample chronicles of the important general news, home and foreign. Fair and careful accounts of new books; made on the express principle of serving as a safe guide to buyers.

Interesting correspondence from Washington, from the West, from the Army, from Abroad. Six columns a week of carefully selected matter for Family Reading; being prose and poetry, suited to interest both the Old and Young.

A full chronicle of the progress of business and of the current prices of merchandise, produce, and live stock in New York City.

A carefully prepared

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL ARTICLE, embracing the latest and most reliable information in regard to the money market, trade, commerce and business generally. In this department The Independent has secured a valuable reputation for fairness, boldness, and for discussing all secular topics from the highest moral standpoint.

ONE SERMON EVERY WEEK.

by Henry Ward Beecher.

The following eminent writers are special contributors to its columns:

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.

Rev. THOMAS L. COVILE.

Rev. ROBERT M. HATFIELD.

HORACE CREELEY.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Terms—\$2 per annum, paid in advance. Specimen numbers sent gratis.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher.

No. 5 Bookman street, New York.

For sale by News Agents.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Office ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, St. Paul, Nov. 7th, 1863.

On and after Monday, November 9th, and until further notice, the Trains of the St. P. and P. R. R. will run as follows—

MORNING.

Leave St. Paul 7 00 A. M.

St. Anthony 7 40

Arrive Anoka 8 05

Leave Anoka 8 20 A. M.

St. Anthony 8 50

Arrive St. Paul 9 25

EVENING.

Leave St. Paul 4 00 P. M.

St. Anthony 4 40

Arrive Anoka 5 05

Leave Anoka 5 20 P. M.

St. Anthony 5 50

Arrive St. Paul 6 25

The Noon Train will run at the same time as now.

Leave St. Paul 11 30 A. M. Returning,

leave St. Anthony 2 00 P. M.

WM. R. LITCHFIELD,

Gen'l Superintendent.

D. P. CRAIG,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus,

Stands, Lounge Frames, etc.

All kinds of Furniture made to order, at short

notice.

Repairing done neatly and promptly.

Rooms west end of Bridge.

7-ly

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions and payment of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by John B. Demara, Junior, and Philemon Demara, his wife, of Ramsey county, Minnesota, to John B. Brislin, of the same place, dated April 15, 1862, and recorded in the county of Anoka, and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Book "B" of the record of Mortgages, on pages 562, 563, and 564, in and by which mortgage said mortgagors sold, conveyed and mortgaged to said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns, those lands and premises lying and being in said county of Anoka, and described in said mortgage, as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 25, township 31, north of range 22 west, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 34, in township 31, north of range 22 west, to secure the payment of the sum of \$150 on or before the 1st day of November, 1862, according to the condition of a certain bond, made and given by said mortgagors, and in and by which mortgage said mortgagors sold, conveyed and mortgaged to said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns, those lands and premises lying and being in said 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GREENBACKS WANTED.

This said that Jeff Davis has sold Texas to the Emperor of France for Gold, but

CATHCART & CO.

at their store, 132 THIRD ST., St. Paul, will take

Greenbacks, in exchange for

Dry Goods,

at the Lowest Prices.

The New Fall Stock, just opened, consisting in

part of

Clothes,

Cosmetics,

Shawls,

Flannels,

Blankets

Yankee Notions, and

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full as-

ortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and

and other Goods, as their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known

us and patronized us for the last twelve

years, we are grateful, but while we

are proud to be classed among

the old settlers, we shall not

allow ourselves to be plac-

ed among the "old

folks."

If strict adherence to our motto--

"Fresh Goods and Low Prices,

Fair play and no gouging--

will enable us to avoid it.

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1862. 13y

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, In-

competency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Er-

ror, situated by a desire to lend others, will

be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of

charge) the receipt and directions for making the

simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing

to profit by his experience--and possess a valu-

able remedy--will receive the same, by return

mail, (carefully sealed).

JOHN R. OGLETH,

No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

4-2m

NEW STORE,

New Goods.

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